

## MIDDLE EAST &amp; SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 NOVEMBER 1985

## Israel

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will send Industry and Commerce Minister Ari'el Sharon a dismissal letter unless he receives a public, unambiguous, and clear apology from Sharon by 14 November for all the charges the latter has leveled against Peres and the Cabinet, Jerusalem radio reported, adding that the apology required by Peres is for six statements by Sharon that Peres views as lies. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has warned that the Likud will demand Peres' resignation and new elections if Sharon is dismissed, the radio said. Labor Party leaders will confer with leaders of the religious and small parties 14 November to examine possibilities for a narrow-based coalition without the Likud. Sharon's apology for insulting Peres and his statement to the Cabinet expressing confidence in the prime minister were unacceptable to Peres, the radio also noted. In remarks broadcast by Jerusalem television after the Cabinet session, Sharon expressed "sorrow over grave things which hurt the prime minister personally" but he reaffirmed his "well-known and very clear" opinions on "the essential issues."

## Jordan-Syria

A joint communique issued at the end of Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i's 12-13 November visit to Syria announced that both sides agree on the need to strengthen joint Arab action to achieve peace and confront Israel's "aggression," adding that political moves require continuing efforts to build Arab military strength. The communique, which was carried by both PETRA-JNA and SANA, also reaffirmed that Syria and Jordan reject partial and separate solutions as well as direct negotiations with Israel, stressing that peace can only be achieved through an international conference under UN auspices. As for bilateral relations, the two sides agreed to lift restrictions on trade, revive a joint higher committee, and support joint ventures.

In further Palestinian comment, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf told Kuwait's *AL-ANBA* that the PLO views

the Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement as a "positive step" toward Arab solidarity covering the entire Arab world, including Egypt whose return to Arab ranks must be "seriously discussed," KUNA reported. Nevertheless, Radio Monte Carlo viewed PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's current "unexpected" visit to Amman as an indication of the PLO's concern over the effects of the Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement.

## Syrian-Egyptian Contact

Citing Egyptian Foreign Ministry sources, the Kuwaiti daily *AL-RAY AL-AMM* reported that a Syrian envoy has delivered a message to the Egyptian foreign minister in Cairo in response to Egyptian proposals on steps necessary to promote an international peace conference. The visit, of the "utmost secrecy," is the first by a Syrian official since Syria severed relations with Egypt in the wake of the Camp David accords, the paper added.

## PLO Military Operations

Baghdad Voice of PLO radio cited a Cairo press interview with 'Arafat in which the PLO leader denied that the Cairo Declaration excludes Palestinian military operations in territories occupied in 1948, adding that the declaration clearly encompasses all occupied Palestinian land. Meanwhile, 'Arafat's adviser Hani al-Hasan announced the PLO's intention to escalate armed struggle inside "Palestinian territories," Algiers Voice of Palestine radio reported.

## Pakistani-Afghan Relations

Responding to the Afghan delegate's remarks in the UN General Assembly, Pakistan's representative "firmly denied" Pakistani agreement to direct talks with the Kabul regime on the withdrawal of foreign troops, Karachi radio reported. The Pakistani delegate asserted that the direct talks issue was raised "to obscure the central issue" of removing foreign troops.

**FBIS**

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Vol V No 220

14 November 1985

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**Khalaf on Effect of Syrian-Jordanian Rapprochement**  
*LD140756 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0714 GMT 14 Nov 85*

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Nov (KUNA)—Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, has denied that the consolidation of Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement is a plot against the PLO.

In a statement in Amman to the Kuwaiti paper *AL-ANBA* published here today, Khalaf said that "Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement bolsters the Arab stance and contributes to strengthening the unity of Arab ranks; consequently it should be supported."

Khalaf added: "We are optimistic about this rapprochement because we consider it a positive step on the road to Arab solidarity in a manner that covers the entire Arab area including Egypt, whose return to Arab ranks must be seriously discussed."

Asked by the paper whether he expects any repercussions on the PLO because of the Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement, Khalaf said "I do not think that Jordan will sell out its relations in such manner. I also do not believe that the PLO is so weak that it must fear such a rapprochement."

"We have done all we can to make this rapprochement mark a new beginning for Arab solidarity," he said, adding that he believes "the time has come for people to understand things and consequently I do not believe that this rapprochement will be against the PLO."

**'Sources': 'Arafat Visit to Jordan Reflects Concern**  
*JN131245 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*  
*1200 GMT 13 Nov 85*

[Report by Fu'ad Na'im from Amman]

[Excerpt] Informed sources in Amman believe that Yasir 'Arafat's current and unexpected visit to Jordan reflects the PLO's concern over the future of Jordanian-Palestinian relations following the recent intensified campaign to normalize relations between Amman and Damascus. The PLO leader might be concerned about paying the price of reconciliation between Syria and Jordan because of the Syrian veto on 'Arafat and Damascus' opposition to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, despite the fact that the PLO participated in the extraordinary summit in Casablanca which decided to form a committee for clearing the Arab atmosphere and which paved the way for Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement. However, responsible political sources in Amman stressed their commitment to the 11 February agreement, even if a new policy to implement this agreement is being sought.

**'Arafat on Military Operations in Israel**  
*JN131754 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic*  
*1645 GMT 13 Nov 85*

[Text] In an interview published in Cairo today, brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has denied that the Cairo Declara-

tion excludes Palestinian military operations in territories occupied in 1948, adding that the text of the declaration is clear and encompasses all occupied Palestinian land. He added that he is not responsible for others' explanations.

**FATAH's Al-Hasan Says Struggle 'Will Escalate'**  
*LD132203 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic*  
*1702 GMT 13 Nov 85*

[Text] Brother Hani al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee, has confirmed that armed struggle inside the Palestinian territories will escalate. He said that this was what had forced the Zionist enemy to attempt to liquidate the leadership of the PLO. He added in an information bulletin published by the PLO office in Amman that Egypt will not stand idle should the Zionist enemy commit any aggression against Jordan. He confirmed in this respect the unity of Palestinian-Jordanian ranks in confronting any Israeli aggression, pointing out that the time when the Zionist enemy can end a war which it has started is over.

**PNC Speaker on Armed Struggle, Cairo Declaration**  
*GF110734 Doha QNA in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Nov 85*

[Text] Amman, 10 Nov (QNA) — PNC Speaker His Eminence Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih has said that the Cairo Declaration does not represent any change in the PLO strategy nor does it represent a new policy. He said that the declaration confirms the rules, constant factors, and principles to which the PLO adheres. In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Amman, Al-Sa'ih also said that the declaration was not issued due to pressures from any party but that it was issued as a result of coordination and consultation between the Egyptian and Palestinian sides during a meeting which was characterized by a spirit of fraternity, love, and openness. He said that the declaration is meant to affirm the continuation of the joint march with Jordan and to signify that the 11 February agreement signed by Jordan and the PLO translates the special and distinguished relationship between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples and consolidates their commitment to a common march and a common view on objectives and methods.

His eminence said that the declaration affirms the PLO's decision to condemn all external operations and forms of terrorism. He said that this means the denunciation of hijacking of planes and ships and other acts which harm civilians, unarmed people, children, and the elderly. He pointed out that both sides should abide by this. He said that if the Israeli enemy does not refrain from carrying out any terrorist acts inside or outside [the occupied territories], then the declaration does not prevent the PLO from resisting the aggression and responding to it and deterring those who carry out terrorist acts.

The PNC speaker expressed his belief that the Cairo Declaration might give Egypt a greater chance to act in the European and U.S. arenas with all international forces for the purpose of reaching a just and comprehensive peace in this region — a peace that ensures the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. His eminence said that the declaration confirms and consolidates



the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the establishment of their Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital in accordance with the Fes summit resolutions which were unanimously approved by the Arabs as a means for settling the Palestinian issue. He said that these resolutions were also confirmed at the Casablanca summit. The PNC speaker said that the Cairo Declaration includes the right of the Palestinian people to carry out armed struggle and to continue the bold resistance against all features of Israeli occupation and domination, because this is a legitimate right in accordance with the UN Charter.

His eminence said that the terrorism referred to in the declaration concerns Israeli terrorism against the Palestinian people. He said that in many international resolutions and on many occasions the world has condemned this terrorism. He said that this terrorism deprives the Palestinian people of their freedom and democracy.

Regarding the declaration's timing, the PNC speaker said: The declaration tells the international community that Israel is the party which is the obstacle to a just and comprehensive peace in the region — a peace that would maintain the constant and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people — and that the PLO condemns and denounces terrorism while the occupation authorities and the United States have not made any initiative that indicates their desire to achieve peace in the region.

Regarding his meeting with the Egyptian president and his impressions about this meeting, he said: During this meeting the Egyptian president confirmed his eagerness to see our people enjoy their national rights and to see the Palestinian and Jordanian people in one trench on the basis of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement which the Egyptian president considers the basis for any Arab move. He said that a solution can only be achieved through an international conference to be attended by the five countries which are permanent members of the UN Security Council, and with the participation of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Concluding his statement, his eminence pointed out that the consecutive meetings with the Egyptian president in the presence of the members of the government and the opposition are an indication that Egypt gives official and popular backing to the Palestinian issue and supports the Palestinian people in attaining their legitimate rights.

#### **PLO Urges Resistance To Israeli Hold on Territories**

*LD110043 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic*  
1702 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] The head of the PLO Political Department, brother Abu al-Lutf, has made a statement to Wafa in which he said that the Israeli enemy has recently begun to take a series of measures, in addition to the iron fist policy, aimed at applying the autonomy plan which has been rejected by our people. It has appointed heads and members of municipal councils in the occupied territories in place of those who were elected. The enemy is also trying to revive the so-called Village Leagues in order to tighten the stranglehold on the occupied West Bank and Gaza. These suspect moves by the Israeli occupation forces will be met with

all types of popular resistance and total rejection. The PLO warns that such attempts which take U.S. economic projects as a symbol of reviving the economic situation in the occupied territories will only be rejected and resisted by us. Our Palestinian people will heroically oppose the barbaric Israeli practices, strongly and firmly struggle to end the Israeli occupation, seek their return to their homeland, and seek to guarantee their right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent Palestinian state. The PLO at this serious stage of our struggle, during which the imperialist Zionist plot is being intensified to liquidate the Palestinian issue by putting an end to the PLO, calls on all Palestinian national forces to stand in one trench to preserve their national unity and make efforts to strengthen unity among their detachments in accordance with the resolutions of the national councils and in response to the popular will in order to foil all these attempts and abort this new imperialist-Zionist onslaught.

Brother Abu al-Lutf concluded his statement by saying that the PLO reaffirms that the establishment of a just and permanent peace in the region cannot be achieved unless the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, are fulfilled and unless it is based on the UN resolutions on the Palestine question which guarantee the realization of these aims for the Palestinian people.

#### **Palestinian Figures Condemn Cairo Declaration**

*JN132015 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1840 GMT*  
13 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Damascus, 13 Nov (SANA) — A number of patriotic figures inside occupied Palestine have condemned the Cairo Declaration which Yasir 'Arafat released following his talks with Husni Mubarak, president of the Egyptian regime.

The patriotic Palestinian figures consider the declaration a new link in the chain of concessions by the deviationist Palestinian rightists in response to the U.S.-Zionist conditions for liquidating the Palestine question. These figures called for unifying Palestinian and Arab national ranks to confront the capitulatory policies of the deviationist Palestinian rightists.

The magazine *AL-HADAF*, organ of the PFLP, interviewed a number of these figures inside the occupied homeland recently. Bassam al-Shak'ah, the legitimate mayor of Nablus, said that the release of that declaration in capitulationist Cairo shows that those who released it make neither free nor independent decisions because it is based on a comprehensive plan to serve capitulationist policies.

#### **PFLP's Habash on Continuing 'Armed Struggle'**

*LD111403 Algiers APS in English 1315 GMT 11 Nov 85*

[Text] Algiers, 11 Nov 85 (APS) — The head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), George Habash granted an interview to the mouthpiece of the FLN party "REVOLUTION AFRICAINE" in which he analyzed the Palestinian and Arab situation and dealt with the settlement of the Middle

East question, Egypt reintegration of the Arab League and the reinforcement of armed struggle in the occupied territories. Concerning the Palestinian and Arab situation, Habash deplored the disagreements that exist among the Palestinian leadership on certain issues and denounced the attitude of some Arab regimes which compromise with imperialism and Zionism.

Speaking about Reagan's proposals, the PFLP chairman denounced the American attitude which did not take into consideration the Middle East crisis the Palestinian question and the Arab-Zionist conflict which constitute the most dangerous and complex problem.

The solution of the Middle East question is hindered by a series of obstacles such as the balance of power which is in favor of the imperialist and Zionist forces because of Egypt's withdrawal from the battle field and the Iraq-Iran conflict, Habash noted.

For the PFLP chairman, the adequate frame for the solution of the Middle East crisis is an international conference that will be attended by friends of the Arab countries and the Palestinian revolution namely U.S.S.R. and not unilateral acts, partial settlements and direct negotiations the imperialist and Zionist enemies try to impose.

In conclusion, Habash affirmed that the armed struggle will be increased in the occupied territories in Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

#### **PFLP Denies Habash Not To Return to Damascus**

*LD111635 Kuwait KUNA in English 1353 GMT 11 Nov 85*

[Text] Damascus, Nov 11 (KUNA) — The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] denied in a statement here Monday press reports which claimed that secretary general of the front Dr. George Habash will not return to Damascus at all.

The PFLP press release said "this rumor is completely untrue and aims at souring the national alliance with Syria in the confrontation of the imperialist and Zionist plans."

#### **PLO Executive Committee Meeting Postponed**

*GF11300 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Nov 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Nov (WAKH) — Authorized Palestinian sources have said that the meeting scheduled to be held by the PLO Executive Committee in Baghdad has been postponed. These sources told a WAKH correspondent in Baghdad that developments in the Arab arena necessitated this.

These sources noted yesterday that the meeting would be held within the next 48 hours under PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The sources anticipated that the Executive Committee will hold its meeting, the third in Baghdad, next week. On the other hand, a WAKH correspondent has learned that speedy Moroccan-Palestinian contacts will take place during the next few days pertaining to the future of the Palestinian issue. These sources said that a senior Moroccan envoy will convey to 'Arafat a message from the Moroccan monarch in this regard.

#### **'Arafat Receives Moroccan King's Message**

*JN140809 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 14 Nov 85 p 30*

[Text] Amman — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat received a message from King Hassan II of Morocco yesterday evening dealing with Morocco's mediation to clear the atmosphere and remove the differences between Libya and the PLO. Ahmed Besouda, the Moroccan envoy and the Moroccan monarch's personal representative, received a reply message from 'Arafat.

#### **Palestinian Spokesman Cites Anti-Israel Actions**

##### **Bus Station Attacked**

*JN081829 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic  
1603 GMT 8 Nov 85*

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In accordance with instructions, one of our combat groups operating inside the homeland managed to place explosive charges near the central bus station in the Zionist settlement of Kafr Saba, southwest of the city of Qalqilyah in the northern part of the occupied West Bank. Yesterday afternoon, when the station was crowded with Zionist soldiers and settlers, the explosive charges went off, heavily damaging the station, destroying a number of buses, and either killing or wounding a large number of Zionist soldiers and settlers.

Despite the armed security siege imposed by the occupation forces on the area and the precautionary Zionist measures, our combat group managed to leave the scene of the operation safely. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] the Palestinian revolution forces general command

The enemy radio admitted the operation but, as usual, did not refer to its losses. It said that its forces rushed to the scene, launched a large-scale combing campaign, and arrested many Palestinian citizens on the pretext of being connected with the operation. It added that other Zionist explosive experts conducted a large-scale search for other explosive charges in bus stations and other points of assembly.

##### **Storage Area Set Ablaze**

*JN091756 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic  
1642 GMT 9 Nov 85*

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In implementation of our great Palestinian people's will and in accordance with the revolution command's instructions to escalate armed popular struggle against the hateful occupation of our occupied homeland, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland planted explosive charges in a cotton storage area in the village of [name indistinct] near the city of Nazareth in northern occupied Palestine. The explosion last

night caused heavy damage to the storage area, set it ablaze, and killed or wounded several enemy personnel. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution forces general command

The enemy radio admitted the operation this morning but declined to mention losses among its ranks.

The military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command also stated the following:

One of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland used hand grenades to attack a Zionist military patrol in the Balatah camp near the city of Nablus the day before yesterday. The attack burned a number of Zionist vehicles and wounded a number of Zionist soldiers. Despite the enemy's precautionary measures and the armed siege the enemy imposed on the operation area, the combat group left the operation area successfully. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

The enemy radio admitted the operation but declined to mention losses. It said that its forces rushed to the area, imposed a curfew on the Palestinian camp, launched a large-scale search campaign, and arrested several Palestinian citizens on the pretext of being connected with the operation.

#### Settler Killed in Hebron

JN101751 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic  
1645 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In accordance with instructions issued to it, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland planted timed explosive charges near the settlement of [name indistinct] in western Galilee in northern occupied Palestine. While a Zionist military vehicle was driving by the settlement yesterday, our combat group detonated the charges. The vehicle was destroyed and its occupants were killed or wounded. Zionist occupation forces immediately rushed to the area, besieged it, launched a large-scale search campaign, and arrested a number of Palestinian citizens. Despite all these Zionist measures, our combat group left the operation area successfully. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

The enemy radio admitted the operation but declined to mention losses among its ranks.

The military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command also stated the following:

One of our heroic revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland fired on a Zionist settler near the city of Hebron in the occupied West Bank last night. The settler was fatally wounded.

Our revolutionary returned safely to his base. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

The Zionist enemy radio admitted the operation but declined to mention its losses. It said its forces rushed to the area, besieged it, closed its entrances, launched a large-scale search campaign, and arrested several Palestinians on the pretext of being connected with the operation.

#### IDF Soldier Stabbed

JN111653 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic  
1605 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

One of our heroic fighters operating inside the occupied homeland carried out a daring, heroic operation yesterday. He attacked an Israeli soldier on a Jerusalem street with a knife. He stabbed the soldier several times and wounded him seriously. Our heroic fighter withdrew from the operation area after successfully carrying out the operation. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

A Zionist military spokesman admitted this daring operation and said that it was the second attack with a sharp tool on Israeli soldiers in the past 5 days. He added that his forces had besieged the area as usual, but to no avail.

The military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has also stated the following:

Following instructions, two fighting groups from our forces operating inside the occupied homeland yesterday attacked two Zionist military vehicles with machineguns. The first vehicle was attacked between the settlements of (At Tell) and 'Immanu'el in Nablus and the second near the Halhul mosque in the occupied West Bank. The two vehicles were heavily damaged and several of their occupants were either killed or wounded.

Despite the cordon which was imposed on the area and the Zionist precautionary measures, our fighting group returned safely to base. Revolution until victory!

The Zionist enemy admitted the two attacks but refrained from mentioning his losses. He said that his forces, which were rushed to the area, began a search and combing operation that included Nablus and Hebron. The enemy forces arrested a number of our Palestinian people under the pretext of having a connection with the operations.

**Voice of PLO Reports Joint Operations in S. Lebanon****ASL Positions Attacked**

*JN121830 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic*  
1645 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian-Lebanese national joint forces launched a machinegun and rocket attack against two military positions belonging to the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon near the two townships of [word indistinct] and Tibnin in southern Lebanon this morning. The positions sustained heavy damage, a number of agent soldiers were either killed or wounded, and a number of military vehicles were damaged.

The heroes of the joint forces also launched a machinegun and rocket attack against a military position belonging to the agent militias in the township of (Rassaf) inside the so-called security belt in southern Lebanon yesterday. A number of agent soldiers were killed or wounded. The Zionist enemy radio admitted the operations, but did not refer to the losses or injuries of the agent militias.

**Second Attack on Tibnin**

*JN131804 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic*  
1645 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian-Lebanese national joint forces launched a machinegun and rocket attack against three military positions belonging to the so-called army of southern Lebanon in the townships of [names indistinct], and Tibnin in southern Lebanon yesterday. The positions sustained heavy damage, and a large number of agent soldiers were either killed or wounded. The Zionist enemy radio admitted these operations but did not refer to the injuries or the losses resulting from these operations.

**DFLP Claims Attack on Israeli Bus in S. Lebanon**

*JN131832 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*  
1730 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] In a statement published in Sidon today, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine said that a commando group belonging to it attacked an Israeli passenger bus in southern Lebanon with machineguns and that a number of passengers were either killed or wounded. The statement said that the commandos were able to return safely to their base.



## INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

### GCC Provides Air Protection to Gulf Ships

GF101718 Kuwait *AL-QABAS* in Arabic 9 Nov 85 p 15

[Report by the economic editor]

[Text] *AL-QABAS* has learned that a GCC move to provide military air protection to ships sailing to and from the Arab Gulf countries has been put in action. The region's countries will provide protection in rotation; in other words, responsibility will pass from one country to another as the ships move to and from the region's countries, whether they are oil-laden ships or incoming goods-laden ships.

A specific navigational route has been defined for these ships, particularly oil tankers. Helicopters, in constant contact with their onshore bases, will monitor their sailing along this specific route which has been called "the leopard line" [khatt al-fahd].

This move comes at a time when the Gulf's maritime industry is facing an open libelous campaign which aims at limiting its national role of serving the region's trade by exploiting Iran's repeated seizures of gulf merchant ships bound for Arab ports in the region from Europe, America, and Asia.

Maritime sources believe that these Iranian practices have greatly served those who are hostile to Arab merchant shipping. However, Iran's seizure of one of the ships of the American line in the Gulf waters proves that these practices are not only used against Gulf civilian merchant ships but also have been used more than once against Western and Asian civilian merchant ships, the last of which was an American line ship which was visiting the region for the first time in 4 years. The American line uses gigantic ships which remain at sea while their cargoes are unloaded and taken by smaller ships to other ports.

Maritime sources believe that the owners of worn-out and old ships are seeking to transport cargoes to the region at reduced rates, hoping that they will be given compensation by insurance companies in case these ships are attacked or detained. The sources believe that these moves will undermine the legitimate maritime industry which aims at serving merchants in the region. This industry is the life artery supplying the Gulf countries with all goods and foodstuffs. That is why the Gulf's maritime industry is probably now in need of all forms of support more than any time before, whether by governments, the private sector, or merchants. This will be a good reply to those who are trying to exploit Iran's measures by launching a campaign against Arab merchant shipping and by trying to convince merchants abroad that to transport goods and cargoes to the region via Western ships is safer and more secure than using Gulf ships. This theory has been proved untrue.

### Information Minister on GCC Contacts With Iran

PM131126 London *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* in Arabic 11 Nov 85 p 1

[Wahib Muhammad Ghurab report: "The Truth About the Gulf States' Contacts With Iran"]

[Excerpt] Jeddah — Information Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rawwas has described the reports about departure of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf 'Alawi for Tehran as unfounded speculation. In a telephone interview with *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* on this matter, Al-Rawwas said: All I can say is that brother Yusuf 'Alawi is still in Muscat. I spoke to him only this morning (yesterday).

Asked about the possibility of his [Al-'Alawi's] departure for Tehran, Al-Rawwas said "there is nothing of the kind."

Despite that denial, a high-ranking Gulf official has told *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* that contacts between the Gulf states and Iran will be made through certain channels to pave the way for a direct move by the GCC in the future.

The source refused to say what he meant by certain channels or if the contacts would be through diplomatic channels. He just said: "All I can say is that there will be contacts with the two countries [Iraq and Iran]. The results will then be assessed and, if they are found to be highly encouraging, we will make a move. In other words, our move would depend on the results of these contacts."

The same source also said that there has been no change in the position of the Gulf states on the war and that a careful study of the [GCC conference] final statement on the Iraq-Iran war would help one to understand the GCC position. Our approach, he said, will be based on the resolutions adopted at the Kuwait summit conference where the leaders developed certain ideas. The source refused to say what these ideas were but he said that, among other things, they call on the two warring parties to settle their disputes through dialogue and urge a return of forces to the prewar borders.

Another purpose of our contacts with Iran, the source said, is to urge it to respect shipping safety in the Gulf in accordance with UN resolutions. He pointed out that this matter is extremely important to the Gulf states because it directly affects their vital interests, and that an escalation of operations in the Gulf waters will sooner or later put them in a position they do not want to be in.

The source further said that the GCC-Iranian contacts should not be seen as contacts aimed at improving relations between the two sides or ensuring that Iran will not commit aggression against any of the GCC states. The GCC-Iranian contacts, he added, are based on exploiting these relations with a view to ending the Iraq-Iran war because that is the only guarantee of good relations between the two sides.



**GCC Decides To Study Formation of Naval Force***GF081115 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0905 GMT 8 Nov 85*

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Nov (WAKH) — Press reports in Kuwait today said that during their Muscat summit the GCC countries discussed "the formation of a GCC naval force in order to defend the Gulf against any possible attacks."

The newspaper *AL-RAY AL-'AMM* quoted a senior GCC official as saying that the proposed naval force is aimed at defending Gulf shipping in the area extending from the north of the Gulf to the international waters in the Strait of Hormuz.

The official did not refer to the size of this force. He said, however, that concerned parties have been officially charged to study all the regional and international aspects of the subject.

**GCC Official on Unified Economic Agreement***GF091501 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 9 Nov 85*

[Text] Dr 'Abdallah al-Quwayz, GCC assistant secretary general for economic affairs, has indicated that the unified economic agreement signed by the GCC leaders did not state that it would be implemented within 5 years; the clause in question applies only to unifying tariffs on foreign goods.

Dr al-Quwayz expressed hope that such tariffs would be unified in March 1987 according to the agreement.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, Al-Quwayz stated that the unified economic agreement is dynamic and alive, and that member-states are entitled to review the articles implemented if the need arises. He further stated that the most important problem facing the implementation of the agreement's articles is an administrative problem caused by the development phase the GCC member states are passing through.

Referring to the dispute with the EEC concerning Gulf petrochemical products, Dr al-Quwayz stated that a procedure must be agreed upon so as to reach a comprehensive economic agreement that tackles all Gulf-European relations. He also indicated that the unified economic agreement states that the Gulf countries are to coordinate their monetary policies in order to adopt a common currency.

Referring to the GCC's food reserves, Dr al-Quwayz stated that the GCC secretariat has prepared a detailed study on the food situation in the GCC states and has submitted specific suggestions on jointly storing a 6-month supply of various foodstuffs. He added that it was agreed that each country would provide goods for specific time periods.

**BAHRAIN****New Fighter Aircraft To Be Acquired 'Soon'***GF140730 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0630 GMT 14 Nov 85*

[Text] Manama, 14 Nov (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force (BDF), has stated that the air wing in Bahrain will be supplied with new fighter aircraft which are soon to arrive.

In statements broadcast by Bahrain television last night [13 November], his highness stated that the required technically qualified cadres for these modern aircraft have been trained in cooperation with Saudi Arabia.

His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah referred to military cooperation among the GCC countries. He said: "the GCC countries have taken big steps in the field of military coordination and cooperation. Others matters have been agreed upon to develop coordination, particularly in the Air Force."

His highness indicated that there is great willingness among the citizens to enlist in the air wing of the BDF. He stated that there is room for citizens with different inclinations to enlist in aviation or other technical fields.

Early yesterday His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah made an inspection visit to the air wing of the BDF.

**KUWAIT****Amir Renews Call To End Iran-Iraq War***LD131541 Kuwait KUNA in English 1237 GMT 11 Nov 85*

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 11 (KUNA) H.H. the Amir Monday underlined his keenness on preservation of democracy and called on his countrymen to live up to their national responsibilities.

Talking to chief editors of the Kuwaiti newspapers and board chairman, director general of the KUWAIT KEWS AGENCY (KUNA) Barges Hamoud al-Barges, his highness said "We have to present to the world a sound model that should be adhered to."

His highness renewed Kuwait's calls for an end to the Iran-Iraq war, saying: "For our part, we have tried during the sixth Gulf Cooperation Council summit to activate mediation committees as to halt that war which serves only the interests of the enemies and runs counter to the interests of the peoples of the two belligerent Muslim nations as well as people of the region."

"There is dire need now to bring this war to an end as to restore peace, and stability in the region and to make it possible for its people to dedicate their capabilities to development and prosperity," his highness added.

An end of the war would positively reflect not only on the region but on the world at large, he said.

Talking of the country's economy, his highness said "what Kuwait is going through is not a crisis, but rather an extension to global economic shakeups."

He voiced hope that financial problems of those who were affected by adverse economic conditions would be solved, adding that responsibility for the economic conditions in 1981 and 1982 must not be blamed on one single party.

"What I deem important is the dignity of the citizen...however, we have to place our home country ahead of personal interests."

On the outcome of the GCC sixth summit, his highness the amir said the Gulf leaders laid special emphasis on economic matters which constitute the groundwork for closer links among people of the region.

#### **Foreign Ministry on Craxi Support of Palestinians**

*LD101156 Kuwait KUNA in English 1117 GMT 10 Nov 85*

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 10 (KUNA) — Kuwait hailed Sunday the stand of Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi toward the Palestinian cause and his support to the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

An official source at the Foreign Ministry told KUNA that Foreign Undersecretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin has received Italian ambassador to Kuwait Ugo Barzini to the Foreign Ministry today and conveyed to him that Kuwait appreciates and welcomes the statement made recently by Craxi in which he reiterated his understanding and support to the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

#### **Heir Apparent Receives Message From USSR Official**

*GF111412 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 10 Nov 85 p 3*

[Excerpt] His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister, yesterday received a message from Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. This was stated by Pogos Akopov, USSR ambassador to Kuwait, after his meeting with the heir apparent and prime minister yesterday morning.

The Soviet ambassador said the message dealt with bilateral relations in all fields and issues of mutual interests.

In another development, *AL-QABAS* has learned from very knowledgeable sources that the GCC countries will shortly begin an intensive diplomatic campaign among Arab capitals. The campaign will be made through visits by senior GCC officials in order to restore Arab solidarity and bring closer the views of Arab capitals. A number of GCC foreign ministers will convey messages from GCC leaders to Arab leaders as part of the efforts to convene the Arab summit in Riyadh and adopt a unanimous Arab stand on all issues which concern Arabs. The sources said that the Muscat GCC summit approved the new Gulf move.

#### **USSR Deputy Trade Minister Arrives for Talks**

*LD131732 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1558 GMT 13 Nov 85*

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Nov (KUNA) — Ivan Grishin, deputy Soviet minister for foreign trade, arrived here tonight on an official visit lasting 4 days. He was welcomed by Kuwaiti Minister of Finance and Economy Jasim al-Kharafi.

Tomorrow, Grishin will hold talks with Al-Kharafi covering trade and economic relations between the two countries, and will sign a trade agreement between Kuwait and the USSR.

#### **Foreign Minister Sends Message to SFRY**

*LD081741 Kuwait KUNA in English 1535 GMT 8 Nov 85*

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 8 (KUNA) — Kuwait's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad has sent a message to his Yugoslav counterpart Raif Dizdarevic concerning bilateral relations and promotion of friendly relations between the two non-aligned countries.

The message was delivered Friday to the Yugoslav foreign minister by the Kuwaiti ambassador to Yugoslavia, Tal'at Ya'qub al-Ghusayn during a meeting here today. The Kuwaiti envoy told KUNA after the meeting that during his exchange with Yugoslav chief diplomat, he discussed in detail cooperation between Kuwait and Yugoslavia and latest developments which have taken place in the Middle East and particularly in the Arabian Gulf region.

Al-Ghusayn also told the Yugoslav foreign minister that the Government of Kuwait highly valued a recent statement issued by the Government of Yugoslavia saying that its stand on the Zionist entity was unchanged and that it had no intention to resume diplomatic relations with Israel.

Yugoslavia desires to maintain the already existing fraternal relations with Kuwait and other Arab countries, Al-Ghusayn quoted the Yugoslav minister as saying.

Al-Ghusayn further said that the Yugoslav foreign minister also hailed the positive role played by the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) in fostering closer friendly relations between the Arab world and its friends around the world.

#### **Foreign Minister Receives Message From Iraq**

*LD091505 Kuwait KUNA in English  
1403 GMT 9 Nov 85*

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 9 KUNA — Deputy Premier, Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad Saturday received a message from his Iraqi counterpart Tariq 'Aziz, Shaykh Sabah told reporters.

The message was conveyed by Iraqi Ambassador 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd al-Ghani during a meeting with the Kuwaiti official. Shaykh Sabah said his talks with the ambassador dealt with the outcome of the 6th Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) recently concluded in Muscat.

For his part, the Iraqi ambassador told reporters the message from Tariq 'Aziz to the top Kuwaiti diplomat was pertinent to bilateral relations and the developments in the region. He did not elaborate.

'Aziz paid a short visit to Kuwait on October 30 during which he delivered a message from Iraqi president Saddam Husayn to h.h. the amir, and discussed with Shaykh Sabah "ways to confront threats endangering the Arab world."

Iraqi President Saddam Husayn sent letters to several Arab leaders including the six GCC heads of state in the past two weeks, but Gulf diplomatic sources have indicated the messages to the Gulf leaders had no relation to the GCC summit.

The Iraqi ambassador here described the resolutions of the sixth GCC Summit as "clear and correct," adding that they enhanced GCC efforts to peacefully settle the Iraq-Iran war.

The GCC summit last week underlined the readiness of the GCC countries to continue their efforts to help mediate and end the Gulf war.

'Abd al-Ghani affirmed that contacts to this effect were under way at the highest level among countries of the region.

**Adviser to 'Arafat Visits To Meet Palestinians**  
GF131529 Kuwait *AL-SIYASAH* in Arabic  
13 Nov 85 pp 1, 18

[Excerpt] *AL-SIYASAH* has learned that Hani al-Hasan, the political adviser of Yasir 'Arafat, is currently in Kuwait to hold contacts with Palestinians. He will explain the conditions and the contents of the Cairo Declaration. He will not hold any official contacts with Kuwaiti officials.

Al-Hasan was quoted as saying that Egypt will not stand idly by if the Zionist enemy launches any aggression on Jordan. Al-Hasan noted that this subject was discussed with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak who stressed that Egypt will not stand idly by in the wake of Israel's aggression on Jordan, and that we appreciate this position.

**Cultural Agreement Signed With Yemen for 1985-1987**  
LD101421 Kuwait *KUNA* in English 1150 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 10 (KUNA)—The implementation program for the cultural agreement between the Government of Kuwait and the Government of Democratic Yemen for 1985, 1986 and 1987 was signed here Sunday.

The program was signed by Secretary General of the National Council for Culture, Arts and Letters Ahmad Mishari al-Adwani and the South Yemeni Ambassador to Kuwait 'Abd al-Wahid Muhammad Fara'.

Al-Adwani said in a speech after signing the program that Kuwait and Democratic Yemen maintain historic relations and expressed hope that the agreement would participate in consolidating cultural relations between the two countries.

The Yemeni ambassador said bilateral relations between Kuwait and his country stand as a symbol for how ties would be among sisterly states.

The agreement calls for cooperation in the field of education and higher education and the exchange of scholarships and visits between students from both countries as well as fostering relations between educational establishments in the two countries.

The agreement also stipulates for the exchange of television and radio programs and offering scholarships by Kuwait to Yemen for training at Kuwait radio, television and KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY.

The exchange of visits by cultural delegations and holding art exhibitions and attending seminars, festivals and fairs in the two countries were also covered by the agreement.

The program was signed in implementation of the cultural agreement signed in 1974.

#### Assembly Deputies Discuss Corruption, Security

GF111545 [Editorial Report] Kuwait *AL-WATAN* in Arabic on 10 November publishes on pages 6, 7, 8, 9, and 19 an approximately 12,000-word report on the debate in the National Assembly session held 9 November. The debate discusses the amir's speech before sending it to the concerned committee. In this debate, the National Assembly deputies tackle various issues, such as the housing problem, the economic situation, administrative corruption, utilities, and the security issue.

The first deputy to speak during the session is Dr Ahmad al-Rab'i. Discussing the economic situation, he refers to the Al-Manakh [Stock Market] crisis and the way this issue was treated. He says that during "the economic chaos, many abnormal incidents occurred, including the Sante Fe deal, which was a good example of the Al-Manakh mentality."

Discussing the Cabinet formation, he says, "it was not up to the ambitions of Kuwaiti citizens because a group of those whom we warned against, and who were called Al-Manakh symbols, joined the Cabinet again." He added: "The questioning of the former justice minister was a major victory, not against specific individuals, but against that particular mentality and that particular way of managing affairs." He then encourages the current government to make reform, saying "there is a good opportunity for the government to make reform. One reason for this is this strong assembly whose deputies are all eager for social, economic, and political reform." Lashing out at administrative corruption, he complains that "so many people are complaining of administrative corruption which has become rampant in some government departments." He gives a reason for this as the "lack of responsibility by some senior officials who are safe against accounting to others."

Turning to information issues, Al-Rab'i criticizes the Information Ministry for its handling of Kuwait's television channel 2, which he says "has been designed for Westerners to suit their tastes."

Another deputy to speak is Nasir al-Rawdan. Praising Kuwait's foreign policy, "which is characterized by wisdom, far-sightedness, and clear vision," he says: "I support our government and bless its pan-Arab and national stand toward Arab brothers, particularly Iraq in its war with Iran."

Discussing internal security, assembly Deputy Ahmad Baqir says "despite the gravity of this cause, our participation in it is small because the executive authority insists on concealing information about the security situation by holding closed sessions and by claiming that no information is available, even though the country has witnessed serious incidents, including the assassination attempt against the amir, the bombings of popular cafes, the arrest of a network charged with disseminating underground leaflets to overthrow the government, and the repeated Iranian threats."

During the assembly session, the last deputy to speak is Jasim al-Qatami. Stressing the need to resolve the security problem in a scientific way, he says "we should not prevent people from coming to Kuwait and ask them to make queues; we have deported 20,000 people, thus provoking the hostility of all people. Why? All are complaining of measures; we should tackle the security issue scientifically." Turning to foreign policy, he praises Kuwait's foreign policy in supporting Iraq. However, he condemns the GCC stand on the war saying "I denounce the GCC stand through its statement which called on the two countries [to respond to peace calls]. How can we make Iran equal to Iraq? Was this stand adopted instead of condemnation? Everyone all over the world has mediated with Iran, which is refusing [mediation efforts]."

## OMAN

**Foreign Minister Receives Iranian Envoy**  
GF091214 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic  
1100 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Yusuf 'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, received in his office today the acting charge d'affaires at the Iranian Embassy. He discussed with him the situation in the region in view of the results of the Sixth GCC Summit which was held in Muscat from 3 to 6 November.

The meeting was attended by Ibrahim al-Subhi, assistant GCC secretary general for political affairs; 'Awad al-Shanfari, director of the Arab Affairs Department; and 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad al-Dhahab, director of the minister's office.

**Minister Says Iraq Cooperates With GCC on War**  
GF140954 Doha QNA in Arabic 0845 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Nov (QNA) — Yusuf 'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, has affirmed that Iraq is cooperating with GCC efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war. He stated that contacts with Iraqi officials will continue as part of the new trend of the GCC following the Muscat summit.

In statements published today by the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-RAY AL-'AMM*, he said: The new trend of the GCC countries is helping the progress of our goals. He indicated that new stands will soon surface concerning the Iraq-Iran war.

He stated that he is in constant contact with the foreign ministers of the GCC countries in order to hold timely consultations designed to guarantee the security and stability of the region and to end the war.

The minister added that he expects to visit Iran next week. He indicated that he is optimistic about ending the Iraq-Iran war. He remarked, however, that the war issue is complicated and putting an end to it requires time.

**Minister On Ties With USSR, Hormuz Strait**  
JN112043 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic  
1810 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Interview with Information Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rawwas by Radio Monte Carlo News Director Antoine Nawfal in Muscat; date not given —recorded]

[Excerpts] [Antoine Nawfal] how do you view the sixth GCC summit which was held in Muscat a few days ago?

['Abd al-'Aziz al-Rawwas] Antoine, allow me first of all to welcome you to your second country, Oman, and to greet the Monte Carlo listeners. The sixth GCC summit, which the Sultanate of Oman has had the honor of hosting, is only another meeting in the series of meetings among gulf leaders. The sixth GCC summit reviewed what has been implemented and became acquainted with obstacles that hamper the implementation of other stands. I have the honor to say that the sixth GCC summit in Muscat succeeded in achieving much in terms of putting the final touches. Specific measures were adopted in the spheres of economy, environment, security, and defense, and even in the sphere of political coordination among GCC countries and within the Arab group, as the GCC countries play an effective role in clearing the Arab atmosphere in general.

[Nawfal] Can you tell us about the resumption of diplomatic relations with the USSR? Here too you surprised everybody. Why?

[Al-Rawwas] His Majesty's government has been adopting invariable principles in its foreign policy. These principles have never changed. Allow me here to say that those who criticized our decision are the same ones who have misinterpreted our principles. His Majesty's government believes in peaceful coexistence among countries based on mutual respect, good-



neighborliness, noninterference in the affairs of others, mutual interests, and respect for national sovereignty. As you know, relations between the Sultanate of Oman and the USSR were not normal in the seventies because we felt that this country used to directly interfere in our domestic affairs. After that, His Majesty's government succeeded in putting an end to this and in making all Omanis work for the same objective and give what they could give to build a unified homeland and work for the same future, a future of prosperity and development that would have its impact on all citizens. The principles which were adopted by His Majesty's government in dealing with the noble Omani people also won the world's respect. This world used to deal with us knowing nothing about some of our affairs and the components of Omani sovereignty. Finally, they came to realize the facts and to deal with them. The dialogue was frank, the contacts were clear, and the cards were put on the table, as his majesty the sultan had said. Therefore, when dialogue continued we came to know what the USSR wanted, and the USSR came to know what we wanted in the international arena. As a result, his majesty's government was convinced and decided to take one step on the right course to achieve more than one objective. The first objective is that we would become acquainted with one of the superpowers in this world and hold a dialogue with it to know what is taking place around us. The second objective is to establish a balance in our foreign policy.

[Nawfal] Your Excellency, did you inform friendly countries and your partners in the GCC about your intention before carrying it out?

[Al-Rawwas] His majesty's government considers that its foreign policy is dictated by Oman's interests and by its sovereignty on its territory. We informed our brothers before the announcement of the decision to establish diplomatic relations with the USSR, but we did not inform anyone during our contacts with the USSR.

[Nawfal] Let us now discuss military affairs. Who will protect the Hormuz Strait? Is Oman the only country that is responsible for protecting navigation in the strait and to what extent is this protection assumed by the shield of the Peninsula Forces?

[Al-Rawwas] First of all, the protection of the strait is God's responsibility. As for us human beings, the strait is a waterway that is 25 miles wide. The Sultanate of Oman and the Islamic Republic of Iran are two countries which overlook [yushrifun] the strait. I would like to restate here that international navigation takes place in Omani territorial waters and everyone passes through this strait in accordance with international laws and norms. We do not claim that we will act as a policeman in the strait. We try as much as possible to facilitate navigation in the strait. However, the strait belongs to the entire world. Gulf and world countries have joint and mutual interests, and we do not believe that we are asked to assume this responsibility. If international navigation in the Hormuz Strait faces danger, this will undoubtedly be a topic of consultation among the leaders of the gulf countries and the other parties, wherever they may be. We hope that this does not happen because no one will gain anything from this tragedy.

#### **Deputy Prime Minister Leaves for Jordan** *GF140923 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic* 0700 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Excerpt] His Highness Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id, deputy prime minister for legal affairs left Oman today on a brief visit to fraternal Jordan. He is accompanied by a delegation which includes Faysal ibn 'Ali ibn Faysal Al Bu Sa'id, minister of national heritage and culture; Badr ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib, interior minister; and Hasan ibn Sa'id, secretary general for legal affairs.

In a statement to the radio correspondent, his highness stated that the visit is within Jordan's celebrations of the 50th birthday anniversary of King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan.

### **QATAR**

#### **Amir Leaves for Geneva, London, France** *GF090718 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic* 0700 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Excerpt] His Highness the Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani left for Geneva at 0920 [0620 GMT] today. He will begin an official visit to the United Kingdom next Tuesday [12 November], in response to an invitation from Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, to be followed by another official visit to France on 20 November in response to an invitation from President Francois Mitterrand.

### **SAUDI ARABIA**

#### **UN Envoy Urges USSR To Withdraw From Afghanistan** *LD130358 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2128 GMT 12 Nov 85*

[Text] United Nations, 12 Nov (SPA) — The Kingdom's representative to the UN, Samir al-Shihabi stressed that the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan is a great shock to the whole world and to the neighboring countries in particular.

In his address tonight to the United Nations General Assembly 40th session, which began last night, he said while we appreciate the Soviet Union's position on the Palestinian issue, we call on it to respond to the appeals and resolutions of the ICO, the United Nations, and the international community and we say that it should withdraw from Afghanistan in order to enable the Afghan people to fulfill their rights and to practice self-determination on their soil.

Al-Shihabi pointed out what the Islamic countries have announced, at the highest levels, their support for the rights of the Afghan people in their just demands. He stressed the interest of Saudi Arabia and its appreciation of the graveness of this issue.

The Kingdom's representative saluted the Afghan people and mujahidin who are giving the greatest example of commitment and heroism in their defense of their religion and homeland.



**Iraqi Oil Minister Arrives, Meets Yamani**  
*GF090818 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 0800 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi arrived in Riyadh this morning on a visit to the Kingdom. He was received by Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, and a number of ministry officials.

**Discusses Cooperation**  
*GF091046 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1000 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, met today with Qasim Ahmad Taqi, Iraqi oil minister, who is currently visiting the Kingdom.

During the meeting, they discussed means of strengthening cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the oil field.

**Concludes Visit**  
*GF091843 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1800 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi left Riyadh today. He was seen off at the airport by Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, and a number of officials at the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs.

The Iraqi oil minister met earlier today with the minister of petroleum and mineral affairs. They discussed the means of bolstering cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the field of oil.

**Cabinet Discusses Terrorism, GCC Summit, Italy**  
*GF111736 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1720 GMT 11 Nov 85*

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 11 Nov (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired the Cabinet session today.

After the session, Information Minister 'Ali al-Sha'ir made a statement to SPA, radio, and television correspondents. He said: His majesty the king, may God protect him, denounced all acts of violence committed in the name of Islam and under cover of defending it, which Islam has nothing to do with. His Majesty said: The Muslim nation today is in dire need of guidance. It should be vigilant and wary of the enemies of this nation who have taken to casting forth their poison among its people under false slogans which are alien to Islam and Muslims. His majesty the protector of the two holy mosques wished the Muslim nation in all its countries success, through God's guidance, in preserving the essence of the Islamic faith and in saving it from the plots and subversion of its enemies.

The information minister continued: His majesty then informed the Cabinet of the resolutions of the sixth GCC summit held in Muscat. His majesty praised the successful efforts which

his brother Sultan Qabus and the Omani Government made to ensure success for the conference, which began and ended its meetings in the most magnificent atmosphere, full of amity and fraternity among all. His majesty also briefed the Cabinet on the overall talks which he held recently with leading personalities in Medina, the most prominent among whom were Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and a number of foreign ambassadors who met his majesty during the past few days. His majesty emphasized the need for a continued Saudi reconciliation role and its incessant efforts for the sake of elevating the Arab and Muslim nation.

The information minister said: The Cabinet also reviewed the Italian Government's wise and sound stand toward the PLO represented in its policy of support for and full sympathy with the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people's rights. In view of this stand, the Cabinet decided to convey to the Italian Government and people the thanks of his majesty the king and his government through the Italian ambassador accredited to the Kingdom.

**National Guard Units Complete Exercise**  
*GF121934 Riyadh DPA in Arabic 1840 GMT 12 Nov 85*

[Excerpts] Al-Dammam, 12 Nov (SPA) — Units of the national guard in the Eastern region today completed the first mobilization exercise program under the patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Mashari ibn Sa'ud, commander of the national guard in the Eastern region.

Support units, such as medical services, military police, and signal and maintenance corps participated in the exercise.

It should be noted that this mobilization exercise is an annual exercise and is the first of its kind in the field of training the national guard units to gain skills and to advance in defense operations, offensives, retreats, and night operations.

## UAE

**Turkish President Arrives for 3-Day Visit**  
*GF111535 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1455 GMT 11 Nov 85*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 Nov (WAKH) — Turkish President Kenan Evren arrived here today on a 3-day visit to the UAE. President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nahayyan led those who welcomed the Turkish president. The welcoming group included a number of senior officials in the UAE.

During his visit, the Turkish president will hold talks with Shaykh Zayid on bilateral relations, the current Arab situation, and issues of mutual interest.

The Turkish president is accompanied by a delegation which includes Nejat Tumer, member of the Turkish presidential council; Vahit Halefoglu, foreign minister; Sudi Turel, minister of energy and natural resources; and a number of consultants and experts.

**Official Talks Begin**

TA121236 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish  
1100 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Official talks between Turkey and the UAE were held in Abu Dhabi today. The Turkish Radio-Television team reports from Abu Dhabi that UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan called on President Evren at the (Mushvik) Palace where he is staying. The two presidents conferred for some time. Later, official talks began between the two delegations headed by the two presidents. The Turkish delegation consisted of Nejat Tumer, a member of the presidential council; Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu; Energy and Natural Resources Minister Sadi Turel; as well as other officials. The UAE delegation, on the other hand, was comprised of the deputy prime minister, foreign minister, economy and trade minister, health minister, Finance and Industry Ministry under secretary, the director general of the Abu Dhabi Foundation, as well as the president's foreign affairs adviser.

During the official talks, bilateral relations and opportunities for more cooperation between the two countries were assessed. The war between Iran and Iraq as well as the situation in the Middle East and the Gulf area were also reviewed.

After leading their respective delegations for almost an hour, the two presidents met separately and conferred for 2 hours while the two delegations discussed opportunities for economic cooperation.

After the official talks ended, the Turkish and UAE foreign ministers met to discuss the political situation. President Evren toured the city of Abu Dhabi and then proceeded to the port where he visited the container installations, silos, and cold storage depots.

President al Nuhayyan later conferred upon President Evren the Union Order — the highest order of the country.

In the afternoon, President Evren will visit the city of Al-Ayn, which is located 150 km from Abu Dhabi.

**Agreement Reached**

TA121928 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish  
1700 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Excerpt] During their official talks today, Turkey and the UAE reached an understanding and agreement on economic relations and regional issues. Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu said that the talks focused on three groups of issues. The first group included mainly economic issues, he said, adding that a UAE fund accepted two of the projects submitted by Turkey. The foreign minister expressed hope that the amount the fund will contribute to the two projects will be specified soon. He said that agreement was also reached on the establishment of a joint investment fund by the two countries.

Halefoglu said commercial issues were also discussed intensively. He said both sides expressed pleasure over the mutual increase

in the volume of trade. He added that Turkey's exports to the UAE totaled \$102 million during the first 8 months of this year and were expected to reach \$180 million by the end of the year.

The third group of issues was political, the foreign minister said, adding that the delegates discussed the Iran-Iraq war, the Gulf, and the situation in the Middle East. Halefoglu said that the presidents of the two countries exchanged views on the Iran-Iraq war and the Middle East question. He added that President Evren and President Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan expressed their concern over the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war. Halefoglu said the two presidents agreed that more efforts must be exerted to end the war and that the agreement between Jordan's King Husayn and PLO leader 'Arafat is an opportunity to solve the Middle East Question that should not be missed.

**Halefoglu on U.S. Bases**

GF100845 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0745 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 10 Nov (WAKH) — Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu has denied that there are any U.S. bases in his country. He said that Turkish-U.S. cooperation in this regard consists of the use of some Turkish military installations by the U.S. forces in return for U.S. economic aid to Turkey.

In an interview with the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* published in Abu Dhabi today, Halefoglu said that Turkey is willing to participate in the efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war. He said that Turkey is the only country that has good relations with both sides of the conflict, has participated in the efforts of the Islamic Good Offices Committee to end the war, and has expressed to the United Nations its willingness to help in this regard. However, he said, it appears that the two warring parties have not arrived at mutual grounds for dialogue.

He affirmed that Turkey supports its Arab and Palestinian brothers against Israeli aggression and that his country's relations with Israel are at their lowest level.

**Departs for Pakistan**

GF140758 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0720 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 Nov (WAKH) — Turkish President Kenan Evren left Abu Dhabi today for Pakistan following a 3-day official visit to the UAE.

The Turkish president was seen off by His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president; His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Ahmad al-Mu'allah, member of the Supreme Council and ruler of Umm al-Qaywayn; His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, Abu Dhabi heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the Armed Forces; and a number of senior officials.

During the visit, the Turkish president held talks with His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan dealing with bilateral relations and the current situation in the Middle East in general, and the Arabian Gulf in particular.

**China's Vice Premier Arrives in Al-Shariqah***GF121845 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Nov 85*

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 12 Nov (WAKH) — Mr Yao Yilin, PRC Vice Premier of the State Council, arrived in Al-Shariqah tonight leading a large delegation on an official visit to the UAE. The visit will last several days.

In a statement upon arrival the PRC vice premier of the State Council expressed satisfaction over the development of relations between the two countries, confirming that his visit is aimed at increasing the understanding and bolstering and developing the cooperation between the two countries.

He stated that he will hold talks with UAE officials on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual concern.

He confirmed that his visit will result in the deepening of the friendship and will largely develop mutual understanding in various fields, noting that talks will also be held on the economic agreement between the two countries and the possibilities of signing it.

He pointed out that the economic and trade relations between the two sides are concentrated on increasing the amount of trade exchange and cooperation in the investment and manpower fields. He said that during the past year the trade relations between the UAE and PRC witnessed a good beginning, as the trade exchange between them reached \$100 million. He affirmed that his country is making efforts to end the war between Iraq and Iran, expressing hope that concord and agreement between the two countries will be attained.

He pointed out that the PRC supports the Arab Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO in their struggle against Israeli aggression and to restore their usurped rights, and said that his country, being a UN member state, supports the proposal on holding an international peace conference to resolve the Palestinian cause.

The delegation accompanying the PRC official comprises 22 officials representing the economic affairs, trade, and foreign ministries, the Chinese People's Bank, and the administration of the State Planning Commission.

**Received by President***GF140655 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0530 GMT 14 Nov 85*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 Nov (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, received in Abu Dhabi tonight [13 November] Yao Yilin, PRC vice premier of the State Council.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad and Sa'id al-Ghayth, minister of state for Cabinet affairs.

During the meeting, they reviewed relations and joint cooperation between the two countries, and the means capable of promoting this cooperation in various fields.

They also discussed the current international situation, and the situation in the Middle East and the Gulf region.

**President, Moroccan King Confer by Telephone***GF111948 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1830 GMT 11 Nov 85*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 Nov (WAM) — President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received a telephone call today from His Majesty Hassan II of Morocco. During their telephone conversation, the two leaders exchanged view on the current Arab situation, the efforts made to restore Arab solidarity and end of differences among the Arab countries within the framework of the mission of the Arab reconciliation committee formed by the extraordinary Arab summit conference in Casablanca.

**Tunisian Official on Halting Israeli Expansion***GF100642 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0538 GMT 10 Nov 85*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Nov (WAKH) — Habib Bourguiba Jr, private adviser to the Tunisian president, who is visiting the UAE, has stated that the strongest weapon to use against the Zionist entity is the "weapon of peace" because this entity is based on settlement colonialism and does not want peace, since that would prevent its expansion at the expense of Arab territory.

He added that in his opinion, the best solution to the Middle East crisis and in order to regain the occupied Arab territories is for the Arabs to declare peace constantly and to impose it on Israel so as to put an end to its allegations that it is in danger which it uses to receive funds from Jews abroad and sympathy from the United States.

In an interview with a QNA correspondent in Abu Dhabi today [9 November], he said: "Whenever Israel has spoken of peace it was planning an aggression against the Arabs in order to seize more Arab territory. If we can impose peace on it, then that will be the best response to all its provocations and aggressions and the ideal way to regain our territories."

He said that the crisis in Tunisian-U.S. relations resulting from the Israeli attack on PLO headquarters in Tunis ended following the U.S. stand in the UN Security Council. He added that the tension in Egyptian-Tunisian relations which followed the plane incident has also ended after the circumstances of the incident were clarified.

He remarked that the purpose of his current visit to the UAE is to explain the latest developments of the situation in his country and the Arab Maghreb and also to follow up the agreement between the countries made in April regarding the establishment of a regional Arab institute in Tunisia for the use of computers which will cost \$20 million. He indicated that the institute is planned to be a meeting place for scientists and journalists for the sake of exchanging expertise and extending knowledge to young men in media sciences and research, in addition to expanding the sphere of Arab and Islamic civilization by Arab methods.

**Further Remarks**

GF101842 Manama WAKH in English 1610 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Nov (WAKH) — Tunisian President's special advisor Habib Bourguiba (Junior) has denied the reports that the PLO intends to move its offices to another Arab capital as a result of external pressures on the Tunisian Government.

In an interview carried by the UAE Arabic daily *AL-ITTIHAD* today, Bourguiba said his visit to the UAE comes in the context of the UAE-Tunisian "firm relations" evolved by UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and the Tunisian president.

He added that his visit is intended to apprise UAE officials of the situation in Tunisia and the Maghreb states, as well as to discuss steps to set up the proposed computer institute.

Commenting on the Israeli raid on the Tunis-based PLO headquarters, the Tunisian envoy regretted the U.S. support to the aggression.

"The unexpected U.S. stand has taught us a lesson that friendship has a limit," he said.

**PDRY****Prime Minister Denies Muhammad 'Abbas in Aden**

GF131640 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic  
12 Nov 85 p 8

[Interview with: Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas by unidentified correspondent in Aden — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Prior to the convening of the Third YSP Congress which recently ended in Aden, some opined that it was not going to be convened at scheduled date because of a sharp difference among party political leaders. How true are reports on differences?

Answer: With regard to this issue, it is useful to point out that since its establishment on 30 November 1967, our progressive young regime has been subjected to a continuous chain of conspiracies and aggressive acts of various types aimed at undermining and toppling it.

Those who wager on toppling our progressive regime must fully realize that our revolution under the YSP was established to remain and continue. Our party and people have such expertise, capabilities, and struggle traditions to enable them to solve all problems and difficulties facing our progressive march. They can challenge all conspiracies aimed against our country and party.

Question: Your Eminence Prime Minister, the U.S. television network ABC recently reported that Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas] has left the SFRY for Aden. Some interpret this report that Israel — backed by the United States — is preparing to strike at Palestinian forces in the PDRY. What is your view on this subject?

Answer: PLO leadership sources have already denied that Abu al-'Abbas is in Aden. It is an opportune time to stress anew this denial. We do not hide our frank stands based on solidarity with the Palestinian people and their revolutionary and armed groups. We will not be blackmailed at the expense of our principled policy, which supports the Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO — its sole legitimate representative — for regaining their rights to return to their country, determine their own fate, and build their independent state.

Question: Your Eminence Prime Minister, recently your country announced that it has discovered gold and other metals in commercial quantities and that several wells have been dug to explore for oil. How long will it be before your national economy can depend on these two resources?

Answer: Our country has taken a big stride in the field of research and exploitation for oil and minerals. We have several positive indications and results in this respect. The Soviet Union and a number of foreign companies are currently digging wells and carrying out other exploration work which we hope will be completed very shortly. Concerning gold, the explorations carried out by the Soviet Union have produced extremely encouraging results. It is currently making the necessary preparations to exploit these results and begin production. Our country is also making diligent efforts to discover and exploit the ores necessary for bolstering our industrial and construction sectors' structures such as cement, marble, gypsum, limestone, granite, and glass.

**Chairman Greets Bulgaria's Zhivkov on Treaty**

GF101620 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic  
1230 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, has congratulated Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the PDRY and Bulgaria.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad highly evaluated this valuable treaty, not only because it paved the way for new dimensions of fruitful friendship and cooperation between the two parties and countries, but also because it ensured relations, friendship, and cooperation with the socialist countries, foremost of which is the Soviet Union. It also ensured firm and strong foundations for the development of the revolutionary action in our country, in addition to further reinforcing and affirming our progressive democratic regime and the growth of the regime's prestige in the economic, social, and cultural development in the country and affirming the regime's approach on national Arab, and international levels. The chairman also stressed his pride and appreciation for the developing relations between the two friendly parties and countries, which by the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty entered a new (?phase) of development and growth in various fields and on all levels.



**Receives Zhivkov Cable**

*GF111409 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1230 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] of cable received by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, on the fourth anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the PDRY and Bulgaria — date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the people's Republic of Bulgaria and the PDRY, I would like — on behalf of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and the Bulgarian State Council, and on my own behalf — to extend to you our heartfelt congratulations and our good wishes to you personally, to the YSP Central Committee, to the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and to your friendly people. This treaty, signed on 11 November 1981, came as a natural result of the development of relations between our friendly countries and as an expression of the determination of our parties and peoples to promote these relations to the highest levels and in a way that responds to our common interests and internationalistic cooperation within the context of our common struggle against the aggressive policy of imperialism and for serving world peace and social progress and for achieving prosperous future.

The experience of the past 4 years has proved that this treaty represents a solid base for further consolidating friendship relations and developing fruitful mutual cooperation between our peoples and parties and our countries.

Dear Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, I take this opportunity to wish you personally robust health and your friendly people prosperity. We also wish you success in implementing the resolutions of the Third YSP Congress for constructing a new society in the PDRY.

**Foreign Minister Receives Kuwaiti Message**

*GF131358 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1230 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, received in his office today brother Sulayman Salim al-Fattam, personal envoy of Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who delivered a written message from Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad.

During the meeting, they discussed fraternal relations between the two fraternal countries and the means to develop them, in addition to developments on the Arab and international arenas.

The Kuwaiti envoy arrived in Aden yesterday. He was welcomed at the airport by brothers 'Ali Muthanna Hasan, director of the foreign minister's office, and Ahmad Salih Fari, acting director of the department of the Arab homeland at the Foreign Ministry.

**Soviet Envoy Reiterates Support for Government**

*GF081726 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1630 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Comrade Vladislav Pelrovich Zhukov, USSR ambassador in Aden, has reiterated that the government and people of the Soviet Union — loyal to international principles on solidarity with people struggling for independence and progress — will continue to employ all means to deepen fruitful friendship and cooperation ties with the PDRY Government, Socialist Party, and people. He made this statement in a speech over television yesterday on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Comrade Zhukov paid tribute to the great achievements of the PDRY people under the leadership of the YSP and its Central Committee under Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium. He praised the strengthening of national independence, building of the state, consolidation of the economy on scheduled bases, and resolving of important social issues. He highly valued PDRY efforts to foil imperialist plots, expel the dangers of a nuclear war, safeguard peace, bolster security and stability in sensitive areas such as the Middle East, and confront U.S. and Israeli provocations against the Arabs.

**Official Receives Lebanese Communist Leader**

*GF101826 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1230 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, secretary of the YSP Central Committee and Political Bureau member, today received in his office a delegation of the Lebanese Communist Action Organization headed by Comrade Nasir al-As'ad, member of the organization's Political Bureau.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the escalating imperialist-Zionist onslaught in the Arab region which is aimed at gaining acceptance for the liquidation plans and partial solutions to the causes of destiny of the Arab peoples. This onslaught is accompanied by mounting plots against the Arab national liberation movement and its patriotic and progressive regimes so as to rearrange the situation in the Arab region to serve the comprehensive imperialist scheme.

Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir affirmed the stand and support of the PDRY people, party, and government for the Lebanese Arab people's struggle and their patriotic and progressive movement to expel Israeli occupation from southern Lebanon and to preserve the unity and Arabism of Lebanon which is opposed to imperialism and Zionism and their plans aimed at subjecting it to their full control and power.

Comrade Nasir al-As'ad expressed his great appreciation for the sound attitudes of our country and party in support of the fraternal Lebanese Arab people in the course of their struggle against imperialist and Zionist plans. He expressed full satisfaction on behalf of the Lebanese Communist Action Organization with the success of the Third YSP Congress, which convened as

scheduled, and with its important results which favor the PDRY's workers and toilers. It also is a gain for the Arab national liberation movement.

#### **YSP Secretary Makes Statement, Departs for DPRK**

*GF121518 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1230 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, today left Aden for the DPRK on a working trip, in response to an invitation by the Workers Party of Korea [WPK]. In a statement to ANA, Brother Muhammad said that he is carrying a letter from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the WPK and DPRK president, on the development of relations between the two friendly parties and peoples.

He said that his visit comes within the framework of exchange visits by party and government delegations aimed at deepening friendship and cooperation ties between the two parties and peoples, based on the friendship and cooperation treaty signed by the two countries. He added: This visit's other aims are to learn about the WPK experiment; exchange views and experiences on various issues in the interest of our common struggle against imperialism and for social progress, democracy, socialism, and peace; and stress our support for the struggle of the friendly Korean people under the WPK for bolstering the achievements of socialism and reuniting Korea on peaceful bases.

Brother Muhammad expressed confidence that this visit will contribute toward bolstering struggle and solidarity ties between the two parties and peoples, developing friendship and solidarity in our common interests, and progress and success in promoting the scientific socialism and international proletarianism.

He was seen off at the airport by Brother 'Abd al-Razzaq Shayib, candidate member and deputy secretary of the central committee; PRC and DPRK ambassadors in Aden; and a number of officials of the central committee secretariat.

#### **'Ali Nasir Muhammad Discusses Third YSP Congress**

*GF081514 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1230 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme

People's Council Presidium, has stressed that the convening of the Third YSP Congress at its predetermined time emphasizes the strength and status of the party with regard to society and its internal coordination and the greatness of its role in direction and leadership. It also proves anew the falseness of oppositionist allegations and undermines insinuations of alleged divisions among party ranks.

In a statement to the latest issue of *AL-AMAL* — a Sanaa-based newspaper — the brother secretary general said: We began our party congress after comprehensive and successful preparations and with a united desire by all party members. We began it with the people supporting the party and its trend to such an extent that what the country witnessed in the way of political, cultural, productive, ideological, and educational activities within the framework of preparations for the congress were enormous, great, and immeasurable.

Those who highly valued the work and results of the third party congress not only include our people in Yemen but also all the powers of liberation, progress, socialism, and peace in the Arab world and the rest of the world. This appreciation for our experiment has strengthened our region and our pride in its solidity and development. It makes me confident to say that during the coming years the country will witness the implementation of a number of development projects in the fields of national economy, education, culture, and other social services. These implementations will have an effect on our people's standard of living and their creative role in continuing their comprehensive building to fulfill national and democratic goals of the revolution [words indistinct].

The comrade secretary general stressed that the next stage will also witness great activity in the various fields of cooperation and coordination between the two parts of the homeland. He emphasized the need to direct all government institutions in the two parts of the homeland to implement the resolutions and recommendations agreed upon within the framework of the Supreme Yemeni Council and the ministerial committee. He stressed the importance of uniting popular organizations and creative unions.

Concluding his statement, the brother secretary general hailed the great Yemeni people and expressed high appreciation for their support to the YSP's policies and deep feelings for the Yemeni revolution. He added: This support makes us more determined to continue the struggle for the sake of our people's good, happiness, prosperity, and progress in a united and democratic Yemen.

**'Sources': Syrian Envoy Said To Secretly Visit**  
*GF131836 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic*  
 12 Nov 85 p 1

[Cairo report]

[Excerpt] *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* has learned from accredited sources at the Foreign Ministry in Cairo that a Syrian envoy is currently in Cairo and that his visit is of the utmost secrecy. On Tuesday, the Syrian envoy handed a message to the foreign minister on the Syrian response to Egyptian proposals taken to Damascus by an Egyptian envoy last week on preparation for an international peace conference and the steps necessary for paving the way for it. Last week, *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* exclusively reported the visit by a high-ranking Egyptian delegation to Damascus and its discussions — described as positive — with Syrian officials.

The visit of this Syrian envoy to Egypt is the first by a Syrian official since Syria severed diplomatic relations with Egypt following the signing by Egypt's ex-president, Anwar al-Sadat, of the Camp David accords.

#### **Lutfi Discusses Cairo Declaration, Tabah**

*GF131519 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic*  
 13 Nov 85 pp 18, 19

[Interview with Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi by *AL-QABAS* correspondent Labib al-Siba'i — date, place not given]

[Excerpts][Labib al-Siba'i] With the end of the visit to Cairo by Yasir 'Arafat and the delegation accompanying him and the issuance of the "Cairo Declaration," what is the concept of the Egyptian Government on the next steps in the region?

['Ali Lutfi] In fact through my participation in the Egyptian-Palestinian talks I can say that I am totally convinced that when the PLO recently raised the concept of peace it was serious in its quest for peace and that the occurrence of a number of terrorist operations in some place or another does not negate that. In the majority of the cases the PLO was declaring its denunciation against such operations. What concerns the events and operations in the occupied territories, I believe, is a matter that is out of the PLO's control because the PLO is not present in the occupied territories. Israel should understand that the Palestinian people currently living in the occupied territories represent a generation of youths who were born in 1967 and passed the age of 18 and became youths who are aware and know that they are living under occupation. What does Israel expect from a dominated people except resistance to occupation.

I believe that the Cairo Declaration of 7 November is a big gain to the Palestinian cause. I believe that the peace-loving countries should make true and sincere efforts with Egypt and the PLO to realize peace. I hope that after the Cairo Declaration, the United States and Israel will reconsider their policies toward the Palestinian cause and look at this declaration from the viewpoint that it is a new affirmation that Yasir 'Arafat is actually extending his hand for peace and that they have to extend their hands in order to realize this peace. The importance of peace in the

Middle East is not confined only to region states, but extends to international peace. I say that the time has come to overpass all formalities being cast by Israel since King Husayn's proposal last February on the formation of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, because the procrastination taking place is a waste of time, particularly after King Husayn presented another proposal for holding an international conference as an umbrella under which participating countries will meet. But this proposal was again refused by Israel. Herein lies the importance of the Cairo Declaration in which Yasir 'Arafat affirms that he and the organization are against terrorism and that he supports peace. That is why I say that the Cairo Declaration is the last golden opportunity for Israel and the United States to move together toward the realization of real peace in the Middle East.

[Al-Siba'i] But the recent events witnessed in Egyptian-U.S. relations and Egyptian-Israeli relations raise questions on future prospects in light of the lukewarm situation that prevailed after the interception of the Egyptian plane by U.S. fighters and the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia.

[Lutfi] Honestly, I say that the interception of the Egyptian plane and forcing it to land was totally unexpected from the point of friendship between the two countries and the military phenomenon of four military planes forcing a civil plane to land. We did not imagine that this could be the reward for the humane deed of saving the lives of the passengers of the Italian ship.

The important thing now is that after Egypt received numerous messages expressing the regret of the U.S. side on what happened, the latest being the message carried by the U.S. President's representative, I believe that in order to normalize the relations between the two countries, we should try to put this subject behind us in order to continue the fruitful relations between the two countries and so that the United States will prove that it did not actually intend to do it.

Concerning Israel, Egypt's measures and its stance following the raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis was fast and was defined in its denunciation statement issued immediately after the incident, as well as in the decision to stop the Tabah talks and the nonparticipation of Israel in the international book exhibition.

[Al-Siba'i] But could the decision to stop the talks on Tabah be in Israel's interest?

[Lutfi] Yes, that is true, but it was a necessary decision at that time in order to express anger on what took place, and because it was unacceptable and impossible for us to hold talks with Israel when it was attacking a sister Arab state. But the facts remain clear, and that is that Tabah is an Egyptian territory. It is in the real interest not to close the door of the talks indefinitely. I believe that during the next few weeks the Egyptian-Israeli talks on Tabah will resume.

[Al-Siba'i] In light of the Cairo Declaration and the proposal on international conference, are negotiations being held with the concerned countries to participate in this conference, particularly after Israel's stance on the proposal became clear?

[Lutfi] At the beginning I believe that the main point of agreement should be to admit that the core of the Palestinian cause is the rights of the Palestinian people. After the Cairo Declaration Israel should prove its good intentions and we should hold an international conference whether or not the Soviet Union participates, although it is preferable if it does. Then under the umbrella of this conference all the Arab and Palestinian parties on one side and Israel on the other side should find a just solution satisfying all parties. In this way the relations between Egypt and Israel can return to their normal state. I believe that if the conference finds solutions or decisions that will satisfy all the Arabs it might create the possibility of establishing relations between other Arab countries and Israel so that the region states will live in peace.

Regarding the existence of contacts or consultations with world countries on the international conference, that has not been decided yet and I believe it is still early since the areas of disagreement still exist on a number of issues. Israel has set the condition of PLO recognition of Resolution 242. Will the PLO participate as the PLO or as individuals representing the Palestinian people? These are formal points but they should be resolved before going to the objective sides.

[Al-Siba'i] Is not there any starting point to realize Egyptian-Arab rapprochement to put an end to the current situation in Egyptian-Arab relations?

[Lutfi] Despite all considerations and regardless of who accepts and who does not accept, Egypt is an Arab state and the cornerstone of the Arab entity in its reality, history, and constitution. And I can confirm that the relations between the Egyptian and Arab people were, are, and will remain good relations, and that the Egyptian people bear feelings of love and amicability toward the Arab people. What is now taking place between Egypt and the Arab countries within the official framework is a cloud that will disappear no matter what happens, and Egypt will return to the Arab states and the Arab states will return to Egypt. On our side we welcome the restoration of relations with any Arab country. When Jordan extended its hand to us, our countries came together. I call on all the Arab leaders to analyse themselves and reconsider the present results of distancing Egypt from the Arab League and boycotting Egypt and severing diplomatic relations with it. The answer is unlimited losses. Let us reconsider our calculations for the interest and future of the Arab nation.

**'Arafat on Cairo Declaration, PLO Issues**  
*GF102030 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic*  
 10 Nov 85 pp 9, 14

[Interview with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat conducted by *AL-ITTIHAD* chief editor 'Abdallah al-Nuways for Abu Dhabi Television in Cairo on 9 November]

[Excerpts] ['Abdallah al-Nuways] What are the circumstances that resulted in the "Cairo Declaration" and what is its importance in the present circumstances, particularly as it was declared in the presence of President Husni Mubarak?

[Yasir 'Arafat] First of all, we must explain the reasons that led us to issue such a statement. The reason is the U.S. conspiracy against the PLO and the Palestinian people and their rights. This conspiracy is not new; it did not crystallize after the hijacking of the Italian ship, but is an old one that is being continuously repeated. The Israeli raid on Hammam al-Shatt and the Palestinian leadership took place before the incident of the ship. Its aim was to assassinate the PLO leadership, including myself. Basically, the strike was against my house and office because I am one of those who signed the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. The raid took place while King Husayn and President Mubarak were discussing peace steps in Washington. President Reagan sided with McFarlane. This is why there was disagreement between Shultz and Reagan and Reagan and Weinberger after support was announced for the raid. This conspicuous support revealed a conspiracy in its largest form. I say that support for the raid is also support for the assassination attempt of an individual Palestinian leader.

In our talks with our brothers on this crazy campaign during my Arab, Jordanian, Egyptian, Iraqi, Gulf, and Saudi tour, they all sounded their opinions. We came here and produced this declaration and asked President Husni Mubarak to be with us during the declaration of this statement -- to which he agreed -- in order to give it meaning and support, before U.S. public opinion, in order to attempt to break this fierce U.S.-Israeli-Zionist conspiracy and campaign against us. The declaration clarified the importance of international laws and respect for them. We made a distinction between resistance against the Israeli enemy who has occupied our land, and any terrorist operation against innocent civilians outside of the occupied lands.

[Al-Nuways] Then is the Cairo Declaration regarded as a siege of these U.S. intentions?

['Arafat] I regard it as a diplomatic assault in the confrontation of this ferocious U.S.-Zionist-Israeli campaign. We are sincere in this declaration and in this position.

[Al-Nuways] Will the PLO succeed in preserving the Palestinian decision in light of the current axial Arab differences and the lack of Arab solidarity?

['Arafat] We took this test. We paid dearly for this and managed to preserve our Palestinian national decision-making ... not only for this, but for the unity of Arab ranks, for Arab solidarity, and for clearing the Arab atmosphere. We exerted strenuous efforts for this solidarity.

[Al-Nuways] Some say that the Palestinian gun has been laid aside, though it is the hope in the Palestinian-Israeli arena of dispute. What is your comment on this?

['Arafat] I wish the Israelis were convinced with this. They say that there are still major operations inside our occupied homeland. Who said so? It was clear in our declaration that it is legitimate resistance against the Israeli enemy in accordance with the international charters and legitimacy, in accordance with our principles and beliefs and all the international charters, and in accordance with what the peoples suffered from by the occupation -- whether in Europe which faced the Nazis, or in



America which faced the British occupation, or in Algeria and Vietnam. This is a legitimate right of the peoples. I only say that this is a reminder that General (Evrem), the coordinator of intelligence affairs in the Israeli chief of staff's office, said something important in a report he prepared. He said that the last 9 months of 1985 witnessed the execution of 622 operations in the occupied territories. According to this Israeli general, their losses in these operations reached 810 dead and 151 wounded. This is a real number. When these figures were released I did not believe them until they were published officially. Therefore, the saying that the gun has been laid aside is incorrect. Despite the attempt to confine the resistance by blocking the borders before it, we tried to penetrate the sea to reach the occupied territories. We paid dear losses in this.

Yasir 'Arafat paused for a while, then continued:

I proudly say that the PNC decision to escalate operations inside the occupied territories has been implemented. However, I am not satisfied and I want more operations and resistance against this occupation until our territories are liberated. That is why there exists a grinding down against the Palestinian resistance and its leadership. Why does U.S. Secretary of State Shultz say he does not favor the PLO and that it is necessary to take steps leading to direct Jordanian-Israeli discussions without the PLO and the Palestinians, outside the framework of an international conference, and even without the presence of the permanent members of the UN Security Council? Because they do not find this leadership responsive to their threats and blackmailing which this leadership rejects.

They will not find any Palestinians who will give them such concessions. We want a comprehensive and just peace based on regaining complete legitimate rights for our people: Their rights to return to their homeland, to self-determination, and to build a state on their own national territory. This Palestinian state will sign a confederation agreement with Jordan according to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. They will not find any Palestinians who will give them such concessions as to surrender. They will not find a single Palestinian child or woman who will accept such submission as desired by Reagan who understands this talk and [word indistinct] Arab.

[Al-Nuways] There have been conflicting views on the future of Palestinian action. What are the future steps to keep the torch of the revolution alight, inside or outside the occupied territories, where the enemy is receiving continued and painful blows?

['Arafat] I want to say something. We have said revolution until victory. We have not said any other slogan. Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, God's mercy be upon him, has a word to say here. He said that the revolution was founded to last. We add to this that our revolution was founded to last and achieve victory. We do not defend only ourselves, but we also defend our Arab nation.

We are facing this Zionist attack, the same as the Lebanese, Tunisians, and others are doing. This attack is similar to the attacks of the crusaders and the Tartars and the campaigns of the Portuguese and the Spanish. I want to remind the Arabs of the stress that the Arab nation was under. Some people would become weak under such stress, but I say once again that it has

been a great rebirth after a painful labor. If I am weak when it comes to children that is because they give me hope. As long as there are Palestinian women who bear children there is a victory until revolution.

The Israelis were amazed by our children and called them "the children of stones." Those are the children who are resisting the enemy tanks with stones. They were also called in Israel "the children of RPG." This is a miracle. This is why I say that our children give me hope and victory. Whenever I see the children of this nation I see the victory in them. There will be a child from this nation who will hoist the banner of this nation on Jerusalem, God willing, while the nation will enter the mosque as they did once.

[Al-Nuways] The enemies of the Palestinian revolution always spread rumors that there are radical differences between the leadership and the factions of the Palestinian revolution, even within Fatah itself. Is there any truth to these rumors? Have they affected the development of the Palestinian revolution?

['Arafat] We are a democratic movement. We have set democracy in the midst of fighting and this is something great. For 20 years we succeeded in implementing this principle in our leaderships and factions and our experience proves its success. Some Arab intelligence networks have attempted to distort the picture of the Palestinian revolution and tried to strike at the Palestinian identity. However, we have great hopes, because through this democracy the people have supported us during crises because they feel that their dignity lies in this revolution. We are not leading a group of slaves; we are leading revolutionaries and free people. Thus, any of my brothers and any Palestinian can criticize me, but when I issue a decision everyone abides by it. This is what Murphy meant when he said that he tried to bypass the PLO when he tried to find a group of Palestinians to deal with him, but he failed. This reminds me of Caliph 'Umar when he said: "I welcome anybody who can correct me." Thus, we welcome these differences as long as they are useful to the Palestinian action. We will be satisfied with this.

[Al-Nuways] Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the PFLP, affirmed the necessity of supporting the PLO and restoring cohesion to the Palestinian rank and his rejection of any divisions in the Palestinian arena. Is this a new trend for the Palestinian organizations and factions after long years of distancing from the axis of the PLO?

['Arafat] The Palestinian people have never been more united around the PLO in the occupied homeland and outside of it as they are now. They [not further identified] tried through conspiracies to persuade the Palestinians in the occupied homeland and outside of it against this but our people resisted. They are more united with the organization and its leadership than they were before. I ask Nayif Hawatimah to be patient with us and to see what the people are doing. If there are differences among Palestinian organizations, they are not the first among them. Did you forget what the rejection front did to us? It kept attacking us for 5 years. I say to the rejection front "wake up," because it stood against the PLO claiming that "there are relations between the PLO and the United States." I remind my Arab people of this: What happened after 10 years of dealings with the United

States? Do you see our suffering now? After 10 years of dealings with the United States, a U.S. decision has been made to slaughter us. Do you not see how we suffered?

[Al-Nuways] Does this confirmation and statement mean that all Palestinian factions support the PLO?

[‘Arafat] All Palestinian factions support us. If an organization disagrees with another ideological organization I try to find a joint formula. Sometimes we succeed and sometimes we do not, but despite this we say that even one rifle added to 1,000 rifles is power to us.

[Al-Nuways] Many people oppose the relationship with Egypt due to the Camp David accords. How could you deal with this in terms of the PLO relations and the Camp David accords? Did you consult your Arab brothers on this visit?

[‘Arafat] The PNC made a decision to move closer toward Egypt and to go away from the Camp David accords. Since then we began to restore this relationship and refused to deal with the Camp David course which is rejected even by the Egyptian women and children. Therefore, we moved on the basis of the decision made by the PNC. Moreover, I am not the kind of person who builds a palace in the air. We moved on the basis that the Camp David question should be an Arab issue and not an Egyptian one. The United States and Israel fought a battle and took Egypt from us. We need Egypt and I cannot erase from the pages of Arab history the role of Egypt with its civilization, military, cultural, and human weight. I cannot cancel this role.

The plot was to drag Egypt away from the struggle arena. It is the duty of all of us Egyptians and Arabs to surpass this, bearing in mind that the Camp David question is an Arab issue and not an Egyptian one. We have to know that Al-Sadat inundated Egypt with \$34 billion in loans while the Egyptian people give birth to 1 million babies every 9 months. It is known that Al-Nahhas Basha is the one who signed a treaty with the British in 1936 and is the one who canceled this treaty for the sake of Egypt. Egypt's people are great. They are the people of civilization. Here, I have no doubt at all that the Egyptian people, with their civilization weight and historical and geographical links, will never at any time let this situation continue. We remember well how the Egyptian people rose to defend their dignity following the Israeli raid on Tunis and the aggression against the Egyptian civilian plane while some countries opposing the Camp David accords did not move.

[Al-Nuways] The visit to Egypt is a Palestinian decision. Did you consult your brothers in the PLO on it?

[‘Arafat] It is a Palestinian decision. It is our decision. It is known that I always maintain permanent contacts with my brother Arab leaders.

#### **Mubarak Congratulates Craxi on Election**

NC081447 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1255 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has cabled his congratulations to Italy's Bettino Craxi

on the occasion of the latter's reappointment as prime minister. The cable reads as follows:

Dear Friend, Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi: On my behalf and that of the Egyptian people, I am pleased to extend my heartfelt congratulations on your reappointment as prime minister, a designation that reflects the faith Italians have in your leadership at this critical time. From the positions that you have taken on every occasion, we have sensed how jealously you defend your country's interests and your people's dignity. We have also sensed your respect for law and legal principles. This is in line with the great traditions of a country that was a pioneer in legal thinking. You have laboriously worked for closer international friendship and cooperation and for proper standards in international relations. Our people particularly appreciate your dedication to bring the Egyptian and Italian people closer together and to improve bilateral cooperation.

We are confident that in the coming years you will augment this record of brilliant achievements and that you will use this same energy to increase understanding among all the people who want to create a better world. My best wishes to you and to the friendly Italian people.

#### **Mubarak Congratulates Poland's Jaruzelski**

NC121452 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 12 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent the following congratulatory cable to General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, to mark his assumption of this post: I am pleased to send Your Excellency my sincerest and heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of your assumption of the post of chairman of the Council of State. I wish you success in performing your noble duty. I am confident that the existing relations of friendship between our two countries will grow and prosper to our mutual benefit. With my best regards to you personally and with wishes for additional progress and prosperity for your friendly people.

#### **Mubarak Receives Sudanese Interior Minister**

NC091540 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Sudanese Interior Minister General ‘Abbas Madani, who is currently visiting Cairo, at the Al-Qubbah Palace this evening. The meeting was attended by Major General Ahmad Rushdi, minister of the interior.

#### **Minister on Joint Security**

JN101058 Khartoum SUNA in English  
1020 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, Nov. 10, (SUNA) — [Sudanese] Interior Minister General ‘Abbas Madani has said Sudanese security integration is necessary to protect the economic, social and cultural integration between the two neighbouring countries.

In a press statement, the minister said that security integration must include all kinds of security integration.

Sdwan and Egypt are currently mounting efforts to boost that security integration, he disclosed.

The minister, who called on the Egyptian president here yesterday, said he discussed with Mubarak bilateral cooperation in the sphere of training in particular. The minister is currently here on an official visit.

#### **Talks End in Agreement**

*JN101212 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic*  
1045 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 10 Nov (SUNA) — Interior Minister General 'Abbas Madani affirmed that the Egyptian authorities have adopted measures which will prevent deposed Numayri or any other person from carrying out any political activity against Sudan, although there is conclusive evidence about the authenticity of the voice recordings which leaked into Sudan. This came during a meeting with President Husni Mubarak in Cairo yesterday. *AL-AYYAM*, which was published today, said that the Ministry of Interior will impose some restrictions on the travel procedures of those who use Egypt as a crossing point to other Arab countries without obtaining visas, which causes difficulties if they fail to go to their destination.

At the conclusion of his talks in Cairo yesterday, the interior minister affirmed that his talks with the Egyptian Ministry of Interior officials dealt with the issues of training, passports, and prisons and the restoration of the security committee. The two sides agreed on all the topics they discussed and agreed to cooperate in all these fields.

#### **Mubarak Discusses Aid Program With U.S. Official**

*NC131716 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1600 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Following his meeting with President Husni Mubarak today, Peter McPherson, head of the U.S. Agency for International Development, said that he discussed U.S. assistance to Egypt and the country's economic situation with his excellency.

He added that the discussions were positive and that two rural schools are being built every week in Egypt under the U.S. aid program. He went on to say: We have in fact started to implement a power generation program. The power to be generated will be more than that generated by the high dam. This program will be completed next year. Asked whether there is a change in Egypt's share of direct financial aid, he said that there will be no change in the volume of financial aid to Egypt. This is above the additional aid which is handed [word indistinct]. He said that aid priorities for the new fiscal year will remain the same. Evidence of this is the interest in the huge [words indistinct] program in Cairo and Alexandria, in addition to a program of [words indistinct].

#### **Tunisian Envoy Concludes Visit to Cairo**

*NC081703 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 8 Nov 85*

[Text] Cairo, 8 Nov (MENA) — Tunisian envoy Habib Chatti left Cairo for home today at the end of a 1-week visit to Egypt. During his stay, he conveyed a verbal message from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba to President Husni Mubarak.

In a predeparture statement at Cairo Airport, the former Tunisian foreign minister expressed his hope that officials from the two countries will meet. He said that the pall cast over Egyptian-Tunisian relations has not affected our firm bilateral ties.

In response to a question on reports that PLO headquarters will be moved from Tunis, Chatti said that Tunisia has never raised this issue.

#### **Mubarak Meets Iraqi Local Government Minister**

*NC091503 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1440 GMT 9 Nov 85*

[Text] Cairo, 9 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received 'Adnan Dawud Salman, Iraqi minister of local government, at Al-Qubbah Palace this afternoon. The Iraqi minister is currently on a visit to Cairo. The meeting was attended by Hasan Abu Basha, minister of local government, and Samir Najm, head of the mission handling Iraqi interests in Cairo.

#### **Mubarak Meets U.S. Oil Companies' Delegation**

*NC091710 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1700 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received a delegation of U.S. oil companies' managers this evening. The meeting was attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, minister of petroleum and mineral resources.

#### **'Abd al-Majid Returns From Jordan 11 November**

*NC112021 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic*  
2000 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister returned to Cairo this evening from Jordan.

In a statement to our correspondent, he said that he gave a message from President Husni Mubarak to His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan, and that his majesty handed him a reply for President Mubarak.

He said that he briefed King Husayn on the results of the contacts and talks President Mubarak and Egyptian officials held with Yasir 'Arafat and his accompanying delegation.

**Al-Baz: Agreement With Jordan, PLO on Peace**  
*GF090722 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0630 GMT 9 Nov 85*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Nov (WAKH) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, has stated that there is full agreement between Egypt, the PLO, and Jordan that peace negotiations should be conducted through a true international conference in which all parties can effectively participate.

In a statement published in today's issue of the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* published here, he said: If Syria desires to join the peace process, the agreement between it and us will be that the PLO should directly participate in the peace process and on equal footing with other parties, because the PLO is the main party in the issue.

**'Abd al-Majid Meets With Visiting U.S. Official**  
*NC121359 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic*  
*1230 GMT 12 Nov 85*

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, submitted a report to President Husni Mubarak today on his visit to Jordan. The report also dealt with the results of his talks with King Husayn and other Jordanian officials in Amman yesterday. Dr 'Abd al-Majid stated that King Husayn had asked him to convey a message to President Mubarak in reply to one sent by President Mubarak.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid also met with U.S. Assistant Secretary of state Watt Cluverius who is currently on a visit to Cairo. During the meeting, the two sides discussed the latest Middle East developments in light of the efforts being exerted to give impetus to the peace process.

**'Abd al-Majid Confers With Palestinian Official**  
*NC132212 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic*  
*2110 GMT 13 Nov 85*

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with PLO Executive Committee member Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid and PNC member Sa'id Kamal this evening.

They discussed attempts to be made in the forthcoming stage to give momentum to the peace efforts in light of the Cairo declaration issued by Yasir 'Arafat, and the results of 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid's talks in Amman the day before yesterday.

**USSR Delegation Arrives for Industrial Talks**  
*NC121718 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 12 Nov 85*

[Text] Cairo, 12 Nov (MENA) — A Soviet delegation led by (Gorbatshevskiy), deputy chairman of the higher committee for foreign relations [as received], arrived in Cairo from Moscow today on a 1-week visit to Egypt.

The delegation will hold talks with Engineer Raja'i al-Hadi, deputy chairman of the Higher Authority for Industrialization, to discuss the need for Soviet experts in a number of industrial projects set up in Egypt with the cooperation of the Soviet Union.

The delegation was received at the airport by members of the Soviet Embassy in Cairo.

**Military Group Said To Make Secret USSR Visit**  
*GF111437 Kuwait AL-RAY AL-'AMM in Arabic*  
*10 Nov 85 p 1*

[Text] A well-informed source in the Egyptian military leadership has told *AL-RAY AL-'AMM* that a high-ranking military delegation, led by a prominent military leader of the army — believed to be the defense minister — returned to Cairo 4 days ago following a 5-day visit to Moscow. The trip was treated as top secret. This source added that the military leader delivered to Kremlin leaders a letter addressed to the Supreme Soviet from the Egyptian political leadership on a request by Cairo to strengthen cooperation ties with the Soviets and on Cairo's eagerness to establish balanced relations with the two superpowers. The sources stated that the delegation briefed the Egyptian political leadership on the results of discussions with Soviet officials; its report included the Soviet agreement to export a batch of Soviet SAM missiles.

It is worth noting that an Egyptian delegation visited the Soviet Union some weeks ago and succeeded in signing an agreement with Moscow on exportation of spare parts for Soviet arms, tanks, and planes owned by the Egyptian Army.

**Ghali Leaves for Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea**  
*NC111056 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1020 GMT 11 Nov 85*

[Text] Cairo, 11 Nov (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, left Cairo this morning for Cameroon. This is the first leg of a tour that will also take him to Equatorial Guinea. He is carrying written messages from President Mubarak to the presidents of these two countries. This will be the first official Egyptian visit to Cameroon since President Paul Biya took office there.

During his tour, Ghali will discuss African problems, particularly those involving the southern part of the continent. He will also brief the Cameroonian and the Equatorial Guinean presidents on the latest Middle East developments and on the recent Cairo declaration.

**Nuclear Cooperation With Pakistan To Develop**  
*GF111547 Kuwait AL-RAY AL-'AMM in Arabic*  
*10 Nov 85 p 1*

[Text] Responsible sources at the leadership level have stressed to *AL-RAY AL-'AMM* that the next stage will witness a development in nuclear cooperation between Egypt and Pakistan to develop nuclear researches and acquired know-how in the two countries. In an exclusive statement to *AL-RAY AL-'AMM*,



these sources stated that last week's discussions between President Husni Mubarak and Pakistani President Ziaul Haq included the means of developing nuclear cooperation between the two countries. These discussions were held only by the two presidents themselves.

These sources disclosed that a basic agreement was signed by the two presidents on mutual benefits to be gained from nuclear research plants and studies in the two countries. They added that it was also agreed to establish a means of exchanging Pakistani expertise in the field of enrichment of nuclear elements for Egyptian expertise in the practical uses of nuclear enrichments.

#### **Ghali Interviewed on Mideast Developments**

*PM111138 Brussels LE SOIR in French  
5 Nov 85 p 1*

[Interview with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali by Michael Dubuisson — date and place not given]

[Text] [Dubuisson] How do you view the situation in the Near East after the events of the past few weeks?

[Butrus Ghali] In all the statements, whether made by President Mubarak or by political commentators in Egypt following the three serious incidents — the Israeli raid on Tunis, the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro*, and that of the Egyptian plane — there is a constant theme, which is that these events must not halt the peace process. This was done without wishing to underestimate the effect of these incidents, and this led the Israelis and Americans to take advantage of this to try to keep the PLO out of the process. So you see an Egyptian diplomacy characterized by moderation, pragmatism, and the political desire to maintain the impetus of peace at all costs.

[Dubuisson] There have been numerous contacts recently between Jordan and Egypt, between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat, between Cairo and the PLO. Is this a political reassessment?

[Butrus Ghali] No. The incidents which took place raised problems, and it is necessary to exchange views with the aim of maintaining the common front based on the 11 February Husayn-'Arafat agreement.

[Dubuisson] Does the cancellation of the meeting in London have repercussions from this viewpoint?

[Butrus Ghali] It is just a hitch.

[Dubuisson] What is your opinion of the Israeli prime minister's recent proposals?

[Butrus Ghali] They contain nothing new, but reaffirm Israel's desire for peace. That in itself is important.

[Dubuisson] There is still a wide gap between the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and the Israeli position....

[Butrus Ghali] That has not changed, because Israeli is refusing to negotiate with the PLO. All diplomatic activity is aimed at bringing about indirect PLO participation in the negotiations.

[Dubuisson] Indirect?

[Butrus Ghali] Yes. Either by including in the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation Palestinians who are not PLO members or members of the Palestine National Council and who are not part of the Palestinian federation, or through a mandate given by the PLO to an Arab country. The aim of that is to find a formula which in the first instance makes it possible to start the negotiating process. Egyptian diplomacy attaches prime importance to the start of this process for three reasons: To strengthen the moderates' position in the Arab, Israeli, and Palestinian camps; to contain the extremists — the Gush Emunim, the Kahanes, the Abu Musas, and the fundamentalists; and to halt the constant deterioration in the occupied territories.

Since the Israeli intervention in Lebanon in June 1982, the moderates have not been able to produce or show anything to defend their cause and strengthen their position. Hence the rise of radicalism and extremism in the region.

[Dubuisson] Is Egypt in favor of an international conference on the Near East?

[Butrus Ghali] It has no objection. Quite the reverse; that would facilitate the solving of the crisis, because the holding of such a conference would imply the existence of a rapprochement between the United States and the USSR, which would be definite progress. But a conference must not become a kind of evasion — a performance of "Waiting for Godot"....

#### **Abu Ghazalah Interviewed on Reliance on U.S.**

*PM071241 Cairo MAYU in Arabic 14 Oct 85 p 16*

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and War Production Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah with San'a Sa'id in Cairo; date not specified]

[Excerpts] Question: Is there any new development in the degree of your reliance on the United States as a source of arms and what is the present extent of your dealings with the Eastern bloc?

Answer: The defense policy of any state is a complementary and compatible part of its national policy that includes foreign, economic, social and other policies. When the national policies were channeled in a single direction there was a guided economy, one single political organization, and one specific social viewpoint. But when the national policy adopted the open-door principle in the political, economic, technological, and social spheres, it was essential that the defense policy should be compatible with such development.

The principle of military open-door policy has thus emerged and, in the field of armament, was translated into diversification of sources of armament. There has been no change in this policy. We are seeking to obtain the arms that are most suitable to us

and on the best terms of payment so that we will not exhaust our national economy. Whichever way we turn we are guided by our national policy and national interest.

**Question:** The joint military maneuvers with the United States are viewed as arousing many sensitivities in the area. Do you not feel concerned about the possible political consequences of close ties with the United States?

**Answer:** With regard to the maneuvers I would like first to ask: Provoking whose sensitivities? We have already stated that the maneuvers are not directed against anyone and that we are not cooperating with the United States against anyone. The purpose of the military maneuvers is to exchange military expertise between the two sides in the field of tactics and technology; each side benefits from the expertise of the other. We, for example, benefit from the U.S. expertise in sea landing operations because the United States has the greatest experience in this field. We also benefit from experience in how best to use U.S. weapons and so on.

In return they gain experience from us. The exchange of expertise is a common practice among countries in the social, diplomatic, and economic fields. I wonder why the earth shakes when military expertise is exchanged through maneuvers. We had previously conducted maneuvers with the Soviet Union, yet no one criticized us. We also held maneuvers with many Arab and non-Arab countries. Why should sensitivities be aroused only when maneuvers are held with the United States?

**Question:** Have military supplies to the area from your point of view increased or decreased?

**Answer:** The rate of the flow of military purchases to the area has increased considerably. It appears that the armament logic is still the logic dominating the behavior of many countries of the area. This should make us even more cautious than in the past. For example between 1973 and 1985 the number of tanks in 18 countries around Egypt has increased from 8,146 to 21,760 tanks and the fighter aircraft from 2,377 to 4,413. Another example: between 1973 and 1985 the number of tanks in one country has increased from 221 to more than 3,000 tanks and the fighter aircraft from 44 to more than 600. Why such an arms increase in 10 years in a region that is still obsessed with the idea of possession of arms? This question always preoccupies the Egyptian military thinking and we always include it in our strategic calculations.

**Question:** There are certain political and economic considerations that may prompt a country to reevaluate its defense requirements. Does this apply to Egypt and have there been any changes requiring reevaluations?

**Answer:** I quite agree with you that political, economic, and military changes may prompt any country to reevaluate its defense requirements. But you should also know that when drawing up a plan for the defense requirements a short-term (5 or 10 years) plan is drawn up and then another long-term one for the future. These plans define defense requirements and complement one another.

**Question:** Are the military maneuvers which you carry out a means of testing the degree of military preparedness and examining the defense capability or are they some kind of propaganda?

**Answer:** First I must say that none of us thinks of carrying out maneuvers for propaganda purposes, since any maneuvers are usually linked to a training plan which begins from what is known as the training year program; it involves training at the level of the individual, then the unit, and then the whole formation. In other words, no maneuver is carried out without being included in a plan and in the budget. A state cannot benefit from maneuvers for propaganda purposes.

**Question:** Reports have once again said that Israel has actually produced nuclear weapons and the latest of such reports was by the CIA. They say that Israel possesses 20 such bombs and could reach 100 by the end of this century. How can you create a nuclear deterrent vis-a-vis Israel which, with the nuclear weapons it possesses, constitutes a provocation to the Arabs?

**Answer:** Proceeding from the Arab, Egyptian, and African national interest we are always anxious to keep the Middle East a [nuclear] free zone and distant from the game of nuclear armament. Egypt has always stressed the importance of Israel signing the nonproliferation treaty and implementing comprehensive safeguards with regard to all nuclear activities in it; that is if it is really sincere in joining the international consensus and the peace efforts in general.

There is no doubt that Israel's failure to sign the treaty arouses suspicions. If reports about Israel's possession of such weapons are true, this would drive the area toward a dangerous path. I believe that Israel, if it really possesses such weapons, will resort to a nuclear solution only as a last measure in case its existence is exposed to danger.

Therefore, military analysts believe that the leaking of reports about these weapons is only an attempt to convince the Arab countries of the impossibility of a military solution in view of the harm that will befall them in case Israel resorts to the use of such weapon in a desperate situation.

#### **Government Policy Statement To Be Issued 30 Nov** *NC081508 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic* 1400 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi said last night that a government policy statement, which will be presented to the People's Assembly on 30 November, will explain positive developments in the way in which the problem of subsidies is being handled.

At a meeting with Egyptian businessmen in Alexandria, the prime minister said that the way to tackle the problem is to rationalize subsidies rather than canceling them, so that they may reach the needy easily and in a dignified way, and so that the shortcomings of the present subsidy system, which is leading to an increase in the consumption of goods and in a buses, may be avoided.

**PRC Arms Shipment Received Within Past 2 Days**  
*GF131758 Kuwait AL-RAY AL-'AMM in Arabic*  
12 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] During the past 2 days, Egypt has received a consignment of PRC weapons following the removal of some obstacles which had impeded military cooperation between the two countries.

**People's Assembly Elects Speaker, Deputy Speakers**  
*NC121120 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1100 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Excerpt] The People's Assembly elected Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub as its speaker today for the new parliamentary session. Counselor Ahmad Musa and Mahmud Dabbur were also elected as deputy speakers.

**Bank Studies Measures To Stabilize Pound**  
*NC121536 Cairo MENA in English 1520 GMT 12 Nov 85*

[Text] Cairo, Nov 12 — [Mena] — The Central Bank Governor 'Ali Najm said a number of restrictions are under consideration with various units of the banking organ, with the aim of bringing about stability to the exchange rate of the Egyptian pound against other currencies.

In a statement to MENA, Najm said the bank is undertaking a comprehensive study aiming at unifying the exchange rate of the national currency. This, he pointed out, coincides with a number of economic measures the government is implementing to redress the balance of payment, mark down the deficit in the state general budget, rationalize public expenditure, augment the output and promote the exports, in such a way as to allow the national economy to be self-reliant and lessen dependence on others.

Commenting on the phenomenon of the recent soaring exchange rate outside the banking system 'Ali Najm said this does not express sound economic considerations, but rather reflects some people's desire to speculate on prices of currencies and bet on their rise in the future. The governor said consultations are in process with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and that the IMF officials are convinced with the correctness of the measures the government is pursuing to put right the economic course. He also pledged to reconsider the interest rate for the deposits in the banks working in Egypt. The aim of the study, currently being prepared and to be submitted to the Central Bank's board of directors on this issue, is to strike as much balance as possible between encouraging the savers to increase their deposits at a tempting interest rate, and at the same time providing loans and credit facilities needed for giving a boost to investment in various fields at a suitable interest rate.

**Communique on 14 Nov Raids Against Nowrud, Khark**  
*JN141120 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic*  
 1034 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Communique No 2,021 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 14 November 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Birds of prey, follow us to the battlefield. On the day of the renewal of the pledge of allegiance to the founder of new Iraq and the faithful protector of the people's interests, the noble hawks of our giant Air Force renew their allegiance and loyalty by daring and outstanding performances, which they undertake with hearts full of faith in God, the leader, and the homeland, with enlightened minds which realize their duty and role in these blessed days, and with strong arms which, if they strike, deal painful and devastating blows.

O glorious Iraqis, while you experience moments of utmost rejoicing today, Almighty God has deemed it fit to entrench your steps and further enhance your rejoicing by bestowing on you a new victory over the oppressor group, the gang which trades in backwardness, evil, despotism, and aggression.

Our Air Force presents as a gift to the great leader and to his people on this immortal day devastating blows to the renegade enemies.

O glorious Iraqis, once again the hawks of the air have come out of their dens and carried out, with God's assistance, the following missions:

1. At 1040 (0740 GMT) today 30 of our Air Force planes, raided the Nowrud iron and steel complex, pouring a shower of missiles on the complex facilities and transforming them into blazing rubble.

2. At 1130 (0830 GMT) today, other formations of our planes dealt crushing and devastating blows to the Khark Island facilities, setting them on fire, covering them with columns of smoke, and leaving the enemy crying for help.

3. At the same time (0830 GMT), other planes carried out a successful raid on a large maritime target [place not given], scoring an accurate and effective hit. After completing all these missions, our hawks of the air returned safely and triumphantly to the homeland, bringing with them glad tidings of victory.

Let the world realize and let history record that we, the people of leader Saddam Husayn, will continue to defend the homeland of civilization and missions, our rights, and life in a heroic manner which will remain immortal in the annals of history. We will continue to pound on the empty heads of the ignorant, suspect, and despotic Iranian rulers so that their cries, charlatanism, or their stubbornness will be of no avail to them.

May God bless our heroic Air Force — commanders, hawks, officers, and other ranks. God is great and victory will always be for the Iraq of Al-Qadisiyah. May the infamous be driven away.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 November 1985

**Communique on 12-13 Nov War Activities**  
*JN131727 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic*  
 1700 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Communique No 2,020 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 November 1985]

[Excerpt] The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our artillery units opened intensive fire on enemy positions, bunkers, and personnel concentrations, as well as its gun emplacements, vehicles, and centers in all parts of the front, pouring their shells on the heads of enemy soldiers. Our artillery caused fire in enemy ammunition dumps and supplies and inflicted losses in men, equipment, and hardware.

2. Expressing the Iranian people's rejection of charlatan Khomeyni and his wornout regime, which has brought ruination, poverty, and destruction to Iran; in order to escape being sent to the pyre of destruction along our proud borders; and in order to seek a peaceful life in our Iraq, the country of goodness, love, and peace, new groups of Iranian civilians, including women and children, sought refuge with our forward units at the front. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 November 1985

**Oil Minister, Delegation Leave for Moscow**  
*JN131103 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Nov 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Nov (INA) — Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi left for Moscow this morning at the head of a delegation on a visit to the Soviet Union lasting several days.

In a statement to INA, the oil minister said he will discuss with officials there the ways to bolster relations between the two friendly countries in the field of oil and exchange of technical expertise, in addition to becoming acquainted with the developments of the Soviet oil technology.

The delegation comprises Oil Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Mun'im Hasan 'Alwan and several specialists in oil affairs and oil industries.

#### Reportage on Visit

For reportage on Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi's official visit to the Soviet Union, see the Middle East & North Africa section of the 14 November Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.



**USSR's Vardzelashvili Meets With RCC's Ibrahim**  
*JN131308 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1122 GMT 13 Nov 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Nov (INA) — RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim received Omar Vardzelashvili, deputy chairman of the Georgia SSR Council of Ministers and head of the Soviet friendship delegation. They reviewed friendship and cooperation relations between the Iraqi and Soviet peoples.

'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, chairman of the Union of Iraqi Societies of Friendship With Peoples; Dr Najih Muhammad Khalil, chairman of the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society; the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad; and members of the guest delegation attended the meeting.

**Meets With Industry Minister**

*JN131826 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic*  
*1700 GMT 13 Nov 85*

[Text] Minister of Industry and Minerals Subhi Yasin received Omar Vardzelashvili, deputy chairman of the Georgia SSR Council of Ministers, and his delegation today. They reviewed bilateral relations of friendship and cultural cooperation and ways to activate them in the economic and industrial fields. The Soviet ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

**Ramadan Receives Sudanese Trade Minister**

*JN131823 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic*  
*1700 GMT 13 Nov 85*

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received Sayyid Ahmad al-Sayyid, Sudanese

minister of trade, cooperation, and supply, this afternoon. The minister conveyed an oral message to President Saddam Husayn from General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, expressing his greetings to Iraq — both leadership and people — and the Sudanese Government's interest in promoting bilateral relations.

During the meeting they discussed ways to promote economic and trade relations between the two fraternal countries. The Sudanese ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

**UN Asked To Look Into Israeli Nuclear Activities**

*JN140819 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 14 Nov 85*

[Text] United Nations, 14 Nov (INA) — Iraq submitted a draft resolution to the UN Political and Security Committee last night regarding the Zionist entity's nuclear activities. The draft resolution urges the UN Security Council to cooperate with countries, parties, and international organizations in investigating the Zionist entity's nuclear activities.

In a speech before the committee, Iraq's representative 'Isam Mahbub said that the Israeli Government has expressed a desire to develop nuclear weapons. He explained that a recent study by Georgetown University on Israel's nuclear activities shows that Israel has 500 to 1,000 nuclear bombs. The Iraqi representative said that Israeli activities in this field pose a threat not only to the Middle East, but also to the whole world.

**Al-Rifa'i, Delegation Return From Damascus**  
*JN131617 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1546 GMT*  
*13 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] Amman, 13 Nov (PETRA) — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and his delegation returned to Amman this afternoon following a visit to the Syrian Arab Republic during which he met with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and held talks with Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and senior Syrian officials on bilateral relations, issues of mutual concern, and the situation in the Middle East in general.

**'Arafat Meets PNC Speaker, Members 13 Nov**  
*JN140752 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 14 Nov 85 p 30*

[Text] Amman — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat met with PNC speaker and members in Jordan yesterday evening.

**Al-Lawzi, Al-Fayiz Receive Soviet Delegation**  
*JN132006 Amman Television Service in Arabic*  
*1800 GMT 13 Nov 85*

[Text] Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi received Bahjat al-Talhuni, member of the Senate and president of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society; (Kilozich Kasimov), head of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies delegation, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and minister of culture in the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR [name and title as heard]; the members of the delegation; and the USSR ambassador in Amman today.

During the meeting, Al-Lawzi praised the relations of friendship between Jordan and the Soviet Union which were entrenched by His Majesty King Husayn and the Soviet Union's stands on the Arab causes. (Kilozich Kasimov) replied with a speech praising Jordan's wise policy under the leadership of His Majesty King Husayn and expressing his happiness over the Soviet delegation's participation in Jordan's celebrations of His Majesty's golden jubilee birthday.

Speaker of the House of Representatives 'Akif al-Fayiz received the Soviet guest delegation. The speaker of the House of Representatives affirmed: We in Jordan are shouldering our responsibilities toward the achievement of a just, comprehensive peace in the region within the framework of an international conference to be attended by the sides to the dispute as well as the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, including the Soviet Union. He also explained the reality of the Palestinian people's suffering as a result of the Israeli occupation authorities' arbitrary practices, explaining that one of the most conspicuous aspects of the Soviet Union's policy is its belief in peaceful solutions to all contentious issues in the world and the achievement of peaceful coexistence among its peoples.

Member of the Senate Bahjat al-Talhuni praised the role of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society in bolstering bilateral relations.

**UK-Saudi Tornado Fighters Likely To Be Purchased**  
*AU131506 Paris AFP in English 1446 GMT 13 Nov 85*

[Text] London, Nov 13 (AFP) — Jordan is likely to buy Tornado fighters in preference to French Mirage-2000 jets in a deal involving Britain and Saudi Arabia, the authoritative *JANE'S* defence weekly reported here today. The Tornado jet is manufactured by a British-German-Italian consortium called Panavia. The weekly said Jordan relied on its Arab neighbors Iraq and Saudi Arabia to finance its arms purchases.

Amman has in recent years acquired 35 Mirage-F1 jets financed by Iraq, as well as radar systems paid for by Saudi Arabia.

Because of Baghdad's financial constraints as a result of its war with Iran, Jordan has turned to Saudi Arabia to finance its purchase of fighters, *JANE'S* reported. It said it was highly likely that Saudi Arabia, which has ordered 72 Tornados, would insist that Jordan also purchase the same plane. Jordanian pilots would be instructed on how to operate the planes in Saudi-organised training programs, *JANE'S* said.

Jordan had asked Riyadh to order eight to 10 Tornados on its behalf, but the deal was ruled out of order under a no-resale clause Britain imposed on Riyadh.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher signed a \$350 million arms contract with Jordan in September during a visit to Amman, which provoked a protest from the Israeli Government that London was "arming Israel's enemies."

**LE MONDE Reports on Husayn-Mitterrand Meeting**  
*PM121133 Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Nov 85 p 4*

[Unattributed report: "King Husayn Reiterates Call for International Conference"]

[Text] After President Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres it was the turn of Jordan's King Husayn to discuss the Middle East situation with President Mitterrand on Thursday 7 November. The meeting lasted 3 hours (including lunch) and after it King Husayn said he was convinced that "there is no change in French Middle East policy. We are working toward a comprehensive settlement with the participation of all those involved, including the Palestinian dimension," the king specified, without naming the PLO. Taking up a subject which is dear to him, the king added: "This is probably the last chance we have to establish a just and lasting peace."

When questioned, the king said that he had received no message from the Israeli prime minister through Mr Mitterrand or anybody else. Elysee spokesman Michel Vauzelle said for his part: "Francois Mitterrand still thinks that those who are at war can make peace." But, he continued, "if a direct approach does not immediately produce positive results, France is still available for an international forum, which would be welcome."

King Husayn, who has been in Paris since Wednesday, met [Iranian] Mojahedin-e Khalq leader Mas'ud Rajavi on the evening of his arrival. According to the organization the king gave

his support to the mojahedin's struggle against the Iranian regime.

### King Reiterates Stand

JN081858 Amman Television Service in Arabic  
1800 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur returned home this evening following an official visit to Luxembourg at the invitation of their royal highnesses, the grand duke and duchess of Luxembourg, and a working visit to France.

In an interview with French television, Channel 2, and the French newspaper *LE MONDE* before departing Paris, his majesty stressed the principled pillars of the Jordanian stand on efforts to achieve a just, durable peace in the Middle East. His Majesty said: The Palestinian people are the main party to the Arab-Israeli dispute; therefore, these people must also be the main party in solving this dispute.

His majesty also asserted the need for an international conference to be attended by the permanent UN Security Council members and the parties concerned in the Middle East dispute, including the PLO within a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation.

Regarding the prevailing circumstances in the occupied Arab territories, His Majesty King Husayn said: The resistance of the inhabitants of the West Bank is only a natural result of Israel's continuous occupation of the territory. Should the occupation end and the situation return to normal, there would be no reason for such acts. His Majesty praised France's role and commitment to do everything possible to push forward the peace efforts in the Middle East, considering Palestinian participation in these efforts a main and necessary point in achieving what we are all seeking.

### AL-DUSTUR Discusses Communique With Syria

JN140955 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic  
14 Nov 85 pp 1, 30

[Editorial: "Joint Convictions and Good Omens"]

[Text] The joint communique issued on the Damascus meetings between Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Syrian Prime Min

ister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm stressed basic principles emphasizing the joint convictions of the two fraternal countries, convictions derived from what the Arabs unanimously agreed upon in their successive summits and from UN principles and resolutions.

First, the communique stressed the need to bolster joint Arab action in all fields in order to achieve a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace and to confront the continuous Israeli aggression against the Arab nation.

Second, the two countries, out of their belief that the Palestine question is the Arabs' central cause, affirmed their rejection of partial and separate solutions and of direct negotiations with Israel.

Third, in their joint communique, both countries reaffirmed that a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace can only be achieved through an international conference under UN auspices to be attended by all concerned parties with the participation of the Soviet Union and the United States.

Fourth, the joint communique recalled that political action is not an alternative for other means leading to the attainment of desired objectives and that such political moves call for the continuity of serious action to build the Arab nation's defense capabilities and strength with the aim of achieving all the Arab nation's objectives of liberating territory and regaining rights.

Stressing the unity of political views on the situation in the region, particularly concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict, the joint communique laid down the basic principles whereby relations between the two fraternal countries will develop with the aim of attaining a high level of economic cooperation and coordination, completing the implementation of regulations of the Arab common market, lifting all restrictions imposed on the exchange of agricultural and industrial goods produced in Jordan and Syria, and taking all the necessary measures to achieve a unified market.

What the Jordanian-Syrian joint communique contained and heralded leads to great optimism about surmounting the circumstances of the previous phase, not only in the interest of the two fraternal countries and peoples, but also in the interest of all that is related to the welfare of the Arab nation and its great pan-Arab causes, foremost being the Palestine question.

**Archbishop of Canterbury's Envoy Arrives 13 Nov**  
*NC131640 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*  
1615 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Terry Waite, the archbishop of Canterbury's assistant, arrived in Beirut at 1630, in a bid to meet with the kidnappers of the U.S. hostages. His arrival follows letters written by the U.S. hostages that indicated the possibility that the kidnappers would negotiate.

**Contacts Kidnappers**

*NC141424 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1400 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Terry Waite, the archbishop of Canterbury's representative, said today that he has contacted the kidnappers of four of the six American hostages who are being detained in Lebanon, and indicated that efforts to secure their release have reached a critical stage.

At a news conference at the Commodore Hotel, Waite said: Some progress has been achieved, and we have reached a very critical and an extremely dangerous and difficult point. He again asked reporters to stop following him, for the sake of the safety of the hostages, the kidnapped, and himself. He noted that the only condition he proposed to the kidnappers was a face to face meeting with them, but he noted this meeting has not yet taken place.

**UN Envoy Aime Arrives in Beirut; To Meet Officials**  
*NC140903 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*  
0815 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Jean-Claude Aime, the UN secretary general's envoy, arrived in Beirut today. He is scheduled to meet with President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

**To Contact Kidnappers**

*NC141318 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1130 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil received Jean-Claude Aime, the envoy of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, today. They discussed the results of the recent exchanges involving the UN Secretariat General to secure the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the border strip. Aime also delivered a message from Perez de Cuellar.

In response to reporters' questions after the meeting, Aime said that he conveyed a message from the UN secretary general to President al-Jumayyil, but added that he could not disclose its contents. When asked if he will resume his tour, he replied: I just began this tour and will stay in the area for a few days. He noted that the might return to Beirut next week.

While answering a question on whether his mission is connected with the kidnapped Americans, Aime said: You know that one of our UNRWA officials was among those abducted. He is Alec

Collet, who has been missing since May. I took advantage of this opportunity and spoke to President al-Jumayyil about his case. I will also discuss it with Prime Minister Rashid Karami, whom I will meet right now.

Aime left B'abda Palace for Government House, where he met with the prime minister at 1245.

A UN spokesman announced in New York yesterday that in addition to his primary mission, Jean-Claude Aime will attempt to secure the release of the four American hostages and a missing Briton.

Before his meeting with Prime Minister Karami today, Aime answered a correspondent's question on his interest in the hostage issue. He replied: UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar is personally interested in this. We will make every effort to obtain the release of the hostages and we will discuss this matter with Lebanese officials.

**Meets Karami**

*NC141520 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1400 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami received UN Envoy Jean-Claude Aime at noon today. They discussed the situation in the south and the Israeli withdrawal. At 1400, at the end of the meeting, Aime made the following statement to reporters:

We discussed the situation in southern Lebanon and the emergency forces' role, inasmuch as the UN secretary general is trying to ensure the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from southern Lebanon and the deployment of the emergency forces up to the border with Israel.

When asked if he will again go to Israel, Aime said: Yes, I will go to Israel. Asked if he will visit Syria, Aime said: I am not sure, but there is a possibility that I will do so.

In response to a question as to whether he had discussed the issue of the U.S. and British hostages, Aime said: I informed Prime Minister Karami of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's interest in this issue and gave him a message, but I cannot disclose its contents. We are also working to bring about the release of the UNRWA British employee.

For his part, Prime Minister Karami asserted that Lebanon is maintaining its position, demanding that the enemy withdraw from all occupied Lebanese territory as quickly as possible. He noted that there is a possibility that Lebanon may again lodge a complaint with the Security Council, to expose Israeli actions in southern Lebanon, when the opportunity arises. The Security Council and the United Nations at large should not ignore the oppressive actions being carried out, including the restriction of freedom, detentions, and demolition of people's homes. Karami wondered, since Israel is unable to protect itself on its own land, how it can claim that it should not be attacked when its forces are stationed on our territory. He affirmed that the Israeli occupation prompts national resistance and incites heroic actions against Israel itself.



Karami said that there is no way to return to the Al-Naqurah negotiations, which were tried and failed. The issue is now in the hands of the Security Council and Javier Perez de Cuellar, who is working to effect the deployment of the emergency forces on the Israeli enemy's border.

### **General Strike Staged in Christian Areas**

*NC131305 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*  
1215 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] A general strike was staged in the eastern [Christian] areas today to condemn the treacherous attempt made against the leaders of the Lebanese Front and to protest the perfidious methods employed against Lebanon and its people.

Today's stoppage was in response to a call by the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee. It also coincided with a strike by the staffs of Lebanese newspapers to protest the repeated attacks against them.

### **Franjiyah on 'Awkar Explosion, Damascus Agreement**

*NC131622 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*  
1515 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Former President Sulayman Franjiyah has denounced the treacherous act aimed at the leaders of the Lebanese Front. He said: I condemn all treacherous acts whoever commits them. He congratulated the Lebanese Front's members on their safety.

President Franjiyah expressed the belief that the only way to rescue the homeland is to hold a national conference that includes all Lebanese leaders, provided that an unconditional cease-fire is observed and that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad is the only judge, and provided that he allows each person his rights but rejects those who ask for more than what they are due. Franjiyah said that the Chamber of Deputies will have the final word on the tripartite agreement after it is officially published and adopted by the Lebanese Government.

Responding to the threat made by Minister Birri, former President Franjiyah said, without naming the minister: What other institution other than the Chamber of Deputies can amend the Constitution and abolish what can be abolished? He added that the imposition of any agreement on the Lebanese people by anyone is out of the question.

### **Islamic Grouping Denounces 'Awkar Explosion**

*NC131738 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1630 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Excerpt] The Islamic Grouping met today under Shaykh Hasan Khalid, the mufti of the republic, at the mufti's home. Following the meeting, the grouping issued a statement denouncing the criminal explosion in 'Awkar and condemning the use of such violent methods which are aimed against the freedom and security of citizens. The statement considered this act to be an attempt to sabotage the process of national reconciliation cur-

rently being sponsored by fraternal Syria. The grouping appealed to all Lebanese parties to realize the seriousness of the current phase and to avoid doing anything that would spoil the atmosphere or enhance the causes of estrangement. The Damascus talks must be allowed to fulfill the Lebanese people's aspirations to end the crisis.

### **PSP Discusses Damascus Working Paper**

*NC102009 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain*  
in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Excerpt] The Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] Political Bureau held its regular meeting in Al-Mukhtarrah under the chairmanship of Walid Junblatt. A majority of members attended the meeting. It dealt with topics on the agenda and the general political situation, particularly the tripartite working paper which is currently being discussed in Damascus.

The Political Bureau blamed various sects' reactionaries and the internal and external forces backing them for blocking an agreement to stop the war and destruction in Lebanon, obstructing a solution, and hindering its approval. The Political Bureau asserted its commitment to the firm and clear-cut stand of the party's Central Committee on the draft solution for the Lebanese issue. In this regard, it warns the well-known reactionaries who are still criticizing the nationalist militias, which have and are still defending the nation and its cause. In their criticism, the reactionaries deliberately disregard their traditionally submissive and capitulationist stands, opposing the reformist factions. The nationalist militias will have no choice but to take the necessary measures against those reactionaries to silence their words properly.

### **Lebanese Forces to Discuss 'Observations' With Syrians**

*NC120833 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*  
0615 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] In the face of the extremist religious slogans raised in West Beirut calling for an Islamic state and in an effort to circumvent the religious showmen, Minister Nabih Birri has coined the slogan: The agreement is final; otherwise, political sectarianism should be abolished immediately.

It should be noted that Minister Birri's position runs counter to Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's assertion that an agreement can be reached only by mutual consent and that it will not be forcibly imposed on the Lebanese. According to Khaddam, this is why Syria will not use force as Israel did in imposing the 17 May agreement on Lebanon. He added that Syria will continue its talks with the factions in Lebanon, and will urge them to return to the framework of the agreement, which must consolidate the reconciliation so necessary for the Lebanese.

Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni has explained the Syrian position. He said that Damascus will not apply pressure to get the agreement implemented, and it does not want to see one party gain dominance over another.

A trend has emerged on the basis of the Lebanese Forces clear and firm position, which insists on continuing the negotiations while standing by the observations conveyed to Damascus. It calls for the reconsideration of the draft agreement in light of the observations made by the Lebanese Forces. Given all these points, informed sources expect a representative from the Lebanese Forces to go to Damascus in the next few days to discuss the group's observations with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Once these observations, which have been described as final, have been resolved, the Lebanese Forces will be ready to sign the agreement.

#### **Al-Hashim on Reconciliation Process, Syrian Role**

*NC091932 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1630 GMT 9 Nov 85*

[Excerpts] Joseph al-Hashim, minister of post and telecommunications, public health and social affairs, has declared that a profound and sincere dialogue among all the parties could lead to Lebanese unity on a formula for the future of Lebanon. He affirmed that the Syrian Arab option is the final option for all Lebanese parties. He stressed Syria's friendly role in supporting the process of reconciliation and in bridging the differences of opinion. He also affirmed that Lebanon's special relations with Syria are not a subject of disagreement.

Minister al-Hashim said that several parties have commented on the draft agreement. The desire to end the war does not preclude incorporating some amendments in it.

At a meeting of the Phalangist Party's Al-Shuf Council, Minister al-Hashim spoke about the Lebanese situation in general and referred to current events concerning the tripartite agreement.

He said: We support any agreement that could lead to peace and end the state of war without affecting the principles of freedom, sovereignty, and guaranteed existence. He added: If some people object that the constitution is inconsistent with the reality produced by the war, it is possible to introduce some progressive amendments. However, this must not affect the general structure of Lebanon and the equilibrium that characterizes its existence as a distinctive country. The many sacrifices of the Lebanese and the tragedies that have affected innocent people, such as displacement and destruction, must be used in establishing a Lebanon based on the firm foundations of dignity, freedom, and pride.

Minister al-Hashim stressed the need to speed up the reconciliation process with sincerity, devotion, and conviction, because disagreement always leads to massacres and the displacement of people. He praised the Syrian role in support of the reconciliation process aimed at saving Lebanon from the plot hatched against

its people and territory. Minister al-Hashim affirmed that Syria has been trying to bring the Lebanese parties together in order to ensure peace and end the state of war. Communication, he said, is continuing between Lebanon and Syria on all levels in order to end the Lebanese crisis.

#### **Amal-Communist Clashes Reported in Al-Biq'a'**

*NC091100 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
1015 GMT 9 Nov 85*

[Text] Fierce clashes are reported to have taken place between members of the Amal Movement and communists in Libbaya in western Al-Biq'a' at dawn today. Both sides suffered casualties.

#### **Amal Conducts 'Wide-Scale Search Campaign'**

*NC111944 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
1915 GMT 11 Nov 85*

[Text] Amal Movement members today mounted a wide-scale search campaign in the south, particularly in Al-Duwayr township. They searched houses of Syrian National, Communist, and Ba'th Parties members.

It is recalled that Dawud Dawud, the Amal official in the area, had previously promised to prevent the activities of the leftist parties and Hizballah in the area. It is also worth mentioning the current struggle between the Amal Movement and the communists in West Beirut and western Al-Biq'a'. The latest development in this struggle was the clashes which took place in the townships of Yuhmur and Libbaya.

#### **Army Commander Observes Military Exercise**

*NC081823 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1630 GMT 8 Nov 85*

[Statement issued by the Lebanese Army Command's Guidance Directorate in Beirut on 8 November]

[Text] At 0500 today, the Lebanese Army conducted a military exercise. An infantry battalion supported by air and naval forces took part in this exercise, which was attended by Army Commander General Michel 'Awn, military attaches accredited to Lebanon, and some command officers. They expressed their admiration for the Lebanese soldier's fighting ability, noting particularly the careful preparation for the exercise and the complete coordination among the various components.

Army Commander Gen 'Awn urged the officers and soldiers to continue training to raise the Lebanese Army's technical and combat standards.

**Joint Communiqué on Al-Rifa'i's Visit to Syria***JN31656 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Nov 85*

["Text" of communiqué issued 13 November at end of Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i's visit to Syria]

[Text] Damascus, 13 Nov (SANA) — At the invitation of Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i paid a visit to Syria 12-13 November 1985. Al-Rifa'i held a series of meetings that dealt with the situation in the region and fraternal bilateral relations.

Taking part in the talks on the Syrian side were Dr Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'; Riyadh al-Haj Khalil, minister of supply and internal trade; Dr Muhammad al-Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade; 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; Finance Minister Dr Qahtan al-Suyufi; Minister of Industry 'Ali al-Tarabulusi; and Dr Hisham Mutawalli, deputy governor of the Syrian Central Bank.

Taking part in the talks on the Jordanian side were: Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri; Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of supply, industry, and trade; Minister of Finance Dr Hanna 'Awdah; and Central Bank Governor Husayn al-Qasim.

President Hafiz al-Asad received Mr Zayd al-Rifa'i and was handed a message from King Husayn. President al-Asad asked him to convey a message in reply.

After a review of the situation in the region and the arena of the Arab-Israeli struggle, there was agreement, particularly on the following:

1. The need to strengthen joint Arab action in various fields in order to realize just, comprehensive, and permanent peace and confront the Israeli aggression.
2. Stemming from the two sides' conviction that the Palestinian cause is the central pan-Arab cause, they emphasized their rejection of partial and separate solutions as well as direct negotiations with Israel. They also emphasized that just, comprehensive, and permanent peace cannot be realized except by convening an international conference under UN auspices to be attended by all parties concerned and with the participation of the Soviet Union and the United States.
3. The two sides stressed that the political moves necessitate continuing serious efforts to build the Arab nation's strength and defense capability with the aim of realizing its aims of liberating the territories and restoring the rights.
4. Regarding relations between the two fraternal countries aimed at proceeding on the road of cooperation and economic coordination, completing the implementation of the rules of the Arab common market, lifting all the restrictions imposed on exchanging the industrial and agricultural products of the two countries, and reaching the stage of a unified market, the two sides agreed to take all the necessary measures to achieve this. Agreement was reached on reviving the work of the joint higher

committee and the subcommittees emanating from it and on supporting the joint establishments of the two fraternal countries.

Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm will pay a visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan at Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i's invitation as soon as possible.

Issued in Damascus on 13 November 1985.

[Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic at 1554 GMT on 13 November carries the joint communiqué issued in Damascus and it is identical to the above item.]

**Al-Rifa'i Departs***JN131449 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 13 Nov 85*

[Text] Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i left Damascus at 1600 today following a 2-day visit to Syria during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad. Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm headed those who saw him off at Damascus International Airport. Upon the arrival of Al-Kasm's and Al-Rifa'i's motorcade at the airport, the Jordanian prime minister shook hands with those who came to bid him farewell, including the ministers, the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Syria, the Syrian charge d'affaires in Amman, and the Jordanian Embassy staff in Damascus. Afterwards, Al-Kasm and Al-Rifa'i headed for the platform of honor while the Jordanian and Syrian national anthems were played. They later inspected the guard of honor.

Al-Rifa'i was seen off at the plane's ramp by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; and 'Abd al-Mun'im Hamawi, minister of state for cabinet affairs. At the end of the farewell ceremony, Dr al-Kasm bade the Jordanian prime minister farewell.

Earlier, the Syrian side headed by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and the Jordanian side headed by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i held their final session of talks at 1300 today. They reviewed the results of the bilateral meetings between the ministers and officials during this visit, the topics on which agreement was reached, and issues of mutual interest in order to develop relations in all fields between the two fraternal countries.

**Damascus Comments on Visit***JN131303 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Nov 85*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i arrived in Damascus yesterday within the framework of improving relations between the two fraternal countries and following up the efforts that began with the Saudi and Tunisian mediation to remove what has negatively affected relations among the Arab countries and, consequently, the state of Arab relations in general. Al-Rifa'i held talks with President Hafiz al-Asad and Prime

Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm on relations between the two fraternal countries, bilateral affairs, and the situation in the region. His visit to Damascus was preceded by King Husayn's message to his prime minister on relations with Syria and by Al-Rifa'i's reply to it. The two messages expressed a desire to begin a new era of relations with Syria and to remove what has adversely affected their relations.

These documents published in Amman indicate that the deterioration of relations between Syria and Jordan in the past years was not caused by Syria. They also indicate that in all its past statements Syria was honest and practical as well as eager to maintain clean Arab relations based on Arab solidarity and joint Arab action. Syria today, as it has always been, is committed to the principles which it believes fit for pan-Arab action. It also believes that the danger posed by the racist Zionist entity does not spare a single Arab country and does not stop in front of any Arab regime regardless of this regime's political and social system. It believes that legitimate self-defense makes it incumbent on the Arab countries to cooperate and close their ranks in order to confront this impending danger.

Syria called, is calling, and will continue to call on the Arabs to cooperate, undertake joint action, and mobilize energies and capabilities in order to confront the cancerous Zionist danger, liberate the occupied Arab territory, and restore the usurped rights. Syria also called, is calling, and will continue to call on the Arabs to direct their powers against their enemy in Palestine with the aim of confronting it and curbing its aggression and creating practical circumstances that are appropriate for a serious search for a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace based on liberating territory and restoring rights.

Syria's hand has always been seriously outstretched to anyone who wants to take his place in the battle of confrontation with the Zionist and imperialist enemy and to everyone who adheres to the Arab summit resolutions on which there was an Arab unanimity. No weapon in the Arab hand is stronger than that of Arab unity, Arab solidarity, and joint Arab action. Arab action should be directed toward liberating the territory, restoring rights, and rejecting subservience, capitulation, separate and partial solutions, and all that weakens the Arabs and strengthens their enemies.

Experience has proven that Syria's road to liberation, restoration of rights, and establishment of peace is the road which safeguards dignity, dictates respect, and leads to a change in the fait accompli in a manner that will eventually wrench from the enemy the card of using and threatening to use force. There is room in the struggle front against the Zionist and imperialist enemy for all the Arab forces that want to exercise legitimate self-defense and struggle for the liberation of land, restoration of rights, and establishment of a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace based on the UN resolutions which call for Israel's withdrawal from all the territories it occupied and for the recognition of the Palestinian people's national inalienable rights.

#### **USSR's Karen Brutents Meets With Al-Asad 14 Nov** *JN141214 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic* *1115 GMT 14 Nov 85*

[Text] At 1315 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department. The Soviet ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting.

#### **Talks With Ba'th Official**

*JN131459 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*  
*1350 GMT 13 Nov 85*

[Text] Damascus, 13 Nov (SANA) — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, received Comrade Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, at noon here today.

During the meeting, they held cordial talks and exchanged views on the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Ba'th Party and the CPSU and between the two friendly countries. They also discussed developments in the Arab region and the world. There were identical views on the issues that were discussed.

Comrade Brutents reiterated his appreciation for Syria's stand and important role in confronting the Israeli aggression, capitulationist schemes, as well as its persevering efforts for the sake of a just, durable, and comprehensive peace in the region through an international conference to be attended by all sides to the conflict under the auspices of the United Nations. He affirmed that Syria constitutes the main pillar for a just solution in the region.

Comrade Al-Ahmar expressed his support for the Soviet Union's principled stands in support of Syria and alongside the just Arab struggle. He stressed the importance of Arab-Soviet friendship and the need to continue efforts to bolster this friendship in the service of the two countries' joint struggle.

#### **Interviewed on Mideast**

*PM130944 Damascus AL-BATH in Arabic 3 Nov 85 p 3*

[Interview with Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, by unnamed *AL-BATH* correspondent in Damascus; date not given]

[Text] In an interview with *AL-BATH* Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, affirmed that the relations between Syria and the Soviet Union are amicable, comprehensive, and close. Syria under President Hafiz al-Asad, he added, is adopting a principled and firm stand on all current issues and is seeking to achieve the Arab people's interests.

Replying to a question regarding the forthcoming summit in Geneva between Gorbachev and Reagan, he said: This is a very important meeting not only for the future development of Soviet-



U.S. relations but also for future life dynamism [as published] as well as the fate of the world. There are many general and urgent issues that will be discussed at the summit meeting in 2 weeks.

Much depends on the results of this meeting. Actually, the question that is being asked is: In what direction will international relations proceed? Will it be in the direction of further complicating these relations and further increasing international tension, or the opposite direction of normalizing these relations and restoring them to normal? Will the arms race continue, including an arms race in space?

The arms race devours astronomical funds. Of course it would have been possible to employ other practical methods. [as published] Furthermore, controlling disarmament is becoming less amenable to control. It is driving mankind closer and closer to the brink of danger which will lead to a serious nuclear disaster. For this reason I believe that fruitful results from this meeting will be of concern to all peoples; this affects everybody.

The Soviet Union is aware of this great responsibility. We are taking constructive and serious stands to Geneva with us. We are prepared to solve it in a harmonious and equitable manner and in accordance with the interests of the United States, the Soviet Union, and world peace and security, which means in the interest of all peoples.

Irrefutable evidence of this is provided by the long-term proposals dealing with the drastic reduction of strategic nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons in general and the proposals which our General Secretary Comrade Gorbachev has put forward. But, of course, it must be taken into consideration that what will take place in Geneva does not concern us alone...only half the work concerns us.

I would like to say and affirm that the Soviet Union stands firmly against using the Geneva meeting as a means of calming public opinion as if drugging it before going to sleep or using it as a cover for the continuation of the militarist course.

If the U.S. side wishes to obtain constructive results the U.S. Administration must come half the way. I hope that this will happen. Quite a few factors are to be considered in this regard. I believe that this would meet the interests of the United States itself. [as published]. Regardless of the propaganda statements and pronouncements, the U.S. military command, on the basis of its experience, knows well that we have the material and technical resources to enable us to meet its challenge. It admits this itself; it says that in the past 10 years security has not been enhanced despite the fact that the United States has been ahead in the creation of many new weapons.

World opinion pressure is an important factor. This opinion favors normalizing relations and halting arms race. All the Western commentators say that after Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals the next step should come from the United States; the U.S. side should advance halfway. They realize that the United States has a responsibility to bear. I believe that in the United States itself and within the U.S. circles, there are forces seeking a rational course, taking into consideration the present interna-

tional situation and the interests of peace and of the world, including the United States itself.

Finally, there are principles. Without exaggerating the matter, this is a mere facade, that is words, not a final matter...[as published]

Regarding the NATO statement, Brutents said: There is no support and backing for the U.S. program in this statement.

Regarding the Middle East question at Geneva, Brutents said: Of course, if we take into consideration the importance of the Middle East there is no doubt that the matter will be discussed at the talks, but how detailed and to what extent it will be discussed is hard to tell today. This depends on the talks and it will be defined by the participants at the Geneva meeting and by their attitudes.

With regard to our stand, it is, of course, principled and known; we do not intend to change this stand. There can never be a second Yalta. Yalta is a term coined by the bourgeois press. "Yalta" is not an insult; Yalta was the meeting of the alliance hostile to Hitlerism at which agreement was reached on measures that would ensure the total annihilation of Hitlerism and not on dividing Europe as the imperialist propaganda continuously alleges. There will not be any Yalta. I will not say that there will not be a second Yalta because the term Yalta to us is not an insult. Yalta does not exist here.

Question: What is your evaluation of the current U.S. attempts in the area to conclude unilateral deals?

Answer: Facts show that the Americans, with the support of some of their NATO allies, are continuing to pursue their method of imposing capitulationist solutions on the Arabs and concluding unilateral deals. In order to achieve these objectives they are trying to exploit the Amman agreement concluded last February and the division within the Palestinian resistance movement.

The Amman agreement, as is known, is a departure from some of the Arab summit resolutions. First of all this "agreement" includes concessions on the Palestinian problem. It has departed from the demand for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. It has also harmed the PLO in its capacity as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people.

The United States is now increasing its pressure from several directions on the parties to this agreement in the hope of obtaining more unilateral concessions. This is clearly indicated in the question of the U.S. arms supplies to Jordan. For example, the U.S. Administration on the one hand was ready and agreed to give Jordan \$1.9 billion worth of arms and on the other hand agreed with the U.S. Congress to postpone this deal for 4 months to await for Jordan to enter into direct negotiations with Israel.

Briefly put, the United States is asking Jordan to proceed toward such negotiations. This, in my opinion, is convincing evidence of the U.S. line. I believe that these active U.S. efforts are aimed toward some Camp David style deals. This is part of the picture. In the meantime, there has been increasing opposition to U.S. plans among Arab public opinion and in the Arab countries in

view of the legitimate outrage toward barbaric terrorist actions such as the bombing of some buildings in Tunis (the raid on Tunis).

The U.S. Air Force action against the Egyptian civilian aircraft and the outrage and dismay over the U.S. shameful view of Arab dignity... [as published]

It is important to point to a factor which is becoming increasingly important for Arab public opinion — that is the recent agreement between Syria and Jordan which includes important points confirming the sincerity and loyalty of both sides and their support for the Arab summit resolutions, particularly the Fes summit resolution.

The insistence and resolve not to go along with unilateral deals, which explains this aspect. [as published] Despite the persistent U.S. efforts these attempts are at standstill, not achieving any success, and exposing themselves. The struggle will continue...

Question: What about the future of the area?

Answer: It is not easy to talk about the future of the area, but I would like to say that I am optimistic in this regard. The Western press, on the basis of the 10 years that followed World War II, emphasizes that the Middle East is an area of endless conflicts, political tremors, and constant chaos... It is as if they have sealed the fate of the region...

Of course, there is another and more objective view of these 10 postwar years, but this press forgets, remains silent, or overlooks this fact. Many things happened after the war of which the Arabs can be proud.

There is pride in the Arab struggle against the colonialist regimes, in the growing strength of the national liberation movement, and in the victories that led to the successive emergence of a group of independent Arab countries. If there were any storms they were liberation storms... The Western press says nothing about the fact that conflict in the Middle East was started and is continuing because of imperialist influence and imperialist policy.

I do not wish to say that this region is complicated because of its communities and races, but the fact is that it is the imperialists who created this conflict and are contributing to exacerbating it without thinking of finding a solution for it: The aim is to put the area under the trusteeship of imperialism and the U.S. umbrella.

Arab resistance in particular and Arab national awakening have the support of friends and allies. This will lead to the failure of the imperialist plans. If we add to this the history of the Arabs, which dates back several centuries, we would find quite a few examples of heroism and struggle for freedom; also, of course, of endurance, patience, and good-neighborliness. Therefore, there is a basis for optimism. This optimism does not come from a void, although such optimism now seems thin.

But I can predict that this region will be a region of freedom, independence, peace, and good-neighborliness. Of course, the road to this objective is not an easy one, but I believe that there

are historical and contemporary indications for the achievement of this. I can add here that the Soviet Union has offered and continues to offer contributions for progress toward this objective. We have stood and continue to stand for a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem which, as you know, includes the restoration of all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the realization of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including the right to establish an independent state of their own.

Question: What about Syria's role in the current issues...

Answer: Syria's role is quite well known. Syria plays a prominent and fundamental role in Arab opposition to imperialist plans in the Middle East and imperialism's attempts to impose a capitulationist settlement on the Arabs and impose its domination on the area. It is also a known fact that Syria under President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership is adopting a principled and firm stand and seeking a settlement for the Middle East problem that would be consistent with the interests of the Arab people without giving anything to the aggressor and without serving imperialist infiltration of the area.

I would like to say that it is this stand that has enhanced Syria's reputation and prestige. I would like to say that Syria has played a principal role in confronting the imperialist plans aimed at imposing unilateral deals similar to the Camp David agreements.

Let us take Lebanon as an example. Of course, the dishonorable flight of the U.S. forces from Lebanon and the abrogation of the 17 May agreement were primarily the result of the Lebanese resistance's actions. It is, of course, clear that Syria played a valuable role in this regard through the support it gave to the Lebanese nationalists who relied on Syrian support. With regard to other major international issues, we are pleased to affirm that Syria is adopting a positive and constructive role with regard to all the important international issues, such as the question of disarmament, militarization of space, international security, and struggle against colonialism and racism.

Regarding Syrian-Soviet relations, Brutents said: Soviet-Syrian relations can be defined as amicable ties, ties of amicable, comprehensive, and close cooperation. Some 5 years have passed since these ties began in 1980. They have acquired a solid legalized basis through the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. These relations are founded on a firm and solid political basis.

This political basis rests on both sides' loyalty to fundamental principles, the principles of mutual respect for independence, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual benefits, and so on. Also, on joint interest in the struggle against imperialism for a just settlement of the Middle East problem and in solidarity with peoples that are the target of aggression, and the struggle against the arms race in order to consolidate peace, security, and safety of peoples against imperialism, racism, apartheid and all the dirt that imperialism brought about.

I must say that the various stages in the development of our relations were crowned by the recent meeting in Moscow between Presidents [title as published] Mikhail Gorbachev and Hafiz

al-Asad. These meetings took place in an atmosphere of friendship and fruitful work. Memories of these meetings are still in Moscow. These meetings have given impetus to and enriched our cooperation; they will contribute to and develop these ties, which are now on the rise.

### Lebanese Communist Leader Hawi Meets With Leaders

#### Meets Prime Minister

JN091351 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1335 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus, 9 Nov (SANA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received here today Lebanese Communist Party Secretary General George Hawi. Talks revolved around the latest developments in the Lebanese arena and the region.

#### Meets With Ba'th's Qaddah

JN121601 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus — Comrade Dr Sulayman Qaddah, regional secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received Comrade George Hawi, general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party, and a number of comrade members of the party's Politburo today.

They held friendly talks. Comrade Dr Qaddah asserted our country's firm, principled stand under the leadership of the Ba'th Party and its secretary general, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad — a stand which is represented in supporting the struggle of the Arab people in Lebanon as well as the Lebanese national resistance in order to force the Zionist enemy to withdraw completely from Lebanese territory.

Comrade Qaddah affirmed Syria's determination to continue efforts to restore security and stability to fraternal Lebanon on the basis of affirming its territorial integrity, consolidating its Arab affiliation, and overcoming all obstacles preventing the achievement of these objectives.

#### Meets Ba'th's Al-Ahmar

JN131143 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received Comrade George Hawi, Lebanese Communist Party secretary general, here today, in the presence of a number of members of the party's political bureau.

During the meeting, Comrade Hawi conveyed to Al-Ahmar the greetings of the Lebanese Communist Party to struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, and to the Ba'th Party leadership on the anniversary of the glorious corrective movement which was a turning point in the history of Syria, the Arab nation, and the Arab liberation movement.

The two sides also exchanged opinions on the situation in the Lebanese arena, the march of dialogue, and the obstacles created by those who are harmed by national accord, particularly the forces that are hostile to Syria, Lebanon, and the Arab nation, foremost being U.S. imperialism and Zionism. The two sides also reviewed the situation in the Arab arena and the role of the Arab nationalist and progressive forces in mobilizing the Arab masses and confronting the Israeli aggression and the imperialist plots against the Arabs.

### TISHRIN on Al-Asad's Ideology, Policies

JN141017 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0840 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus, 14 Nov (SANA) — *TISHRIN* says today that any policy in the region which is not approved by Syria will be doomed to failure because Syria seeks to achieve the Arab nation's interests and maps out policies serving the strategy of the homeland, which seeks to end the Zionist onslaught and the imperialist hegemony.

Under the headline "Al-Asad's Ideology," *TISHRIN* says that Al-Sadat's venture was the best proof of the soundness of the Syrian yardstick, as his failure to obtain Syria's approval of his initiative made him leave Damascus without ever returning and without his ever visiting any other Arab country because he was ostracised as a result of what he committed in light of the Syrian yardstick on the bases of the Arab nation's action.

*TISHRIN* adds: Any deviationist rightwing Palestinian faction which adopts Al-Sadat's course will find that it faces a deadlock and will have to face the people's wrath as it is proceeding on a course which would definitely lead to prostration at the feet of Zionism and involvement in U.S. schemes of aggression. *TISHRIN* offers the 17 May agreement as more proof. It says that this agreement, intended to be the instrument for generalizing Camp David, collapsed from the moment leader Al-Asad sentenced it to death.

*TISHRIN* stresses that the basis of Syrian policy consists of a militant Arab solidarity against Zionism and that any party which wishes to enhance pan-Arab efforts for the confrontation of Zionism will be welcomed by Syria.

### AL-BA'TH Outlines Syria's Pan-Arab Policy

JN140802 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Under the headline "Syria and Solidarity: Syria, the Pan-Arab Option," *AL-BA'TH* says: It is not false if we say that all those who have dealt with Syria over the past years have discovered that Syria has a series of pan-Arab constants from which it can never deviate and over which it cannot bargain. On the basis of the stands other countries adopt toward these constants, and in light of their remoteness from or proximity to Arab solidarity, joint Arab action, and the Arab unity trend, these countries will be close to Syria or distant from it, and in agreement with it or at loggerheads with it. In pan-Arab action,

Syria has always been explicit, principled, and unswerving. It does not accept having two policies and also rejects having two stands.

*AL-BATH* adds: Syria has not abided by this trend just for fun. Syria's insistence on this trend is based on a thorough analysis of the reality of the conflict in the region, because Syria views Zionism and its scheme to establish Greater Israel from the Euphrates to the Nile as not only a threat to it and to the Arab countries neighboring Palestine, but also as a threat to the entire Arab nation in terms of existence and future.

Israel's Torah plan goes beyond the Nile and the Euphrates to reach the Arabian Peninsula and its oil sources. It spares no Arab country, irrespective of whether it is close or distant, and no matter what political system it adopts. If there is an imminent and obvious threat to pan-Arab existence, it is this Zionist danger which is infinitely supported by U.S. imperialism. The most sophisticated U.S. weapons are offered to Israel without limit, financial assistance to it increases year after year, and U.S. support for Israeli falsehoods in the United Nations flouts any

international consensus. It suffices to note the recent impudent action by the United States to void the UN General Assembly resolution calling Zionism one of the forms of racism existing in the world.

*AL-BATH* concludes: Syria has been and continues to be of the opinion that if solidarity is to be an effective Arab solidarity, it should be directed against Israel and U.S. imperialism. It should be translated into words and deeds to protect the Arab lands, revolution, and dignity, to liberate occupied territories, and to regain usurped rights. We reiterate that Syria will continue to abide by these constants. It will never change its stand toward Arab solidarity, Arab action, and Arab unity.

Syria has always extended its hand to all those who wish to work for this course. It continues to extend its hand and open its heart to all those who have sincerely decided to ward off danger from the nation, to confront aggression, and to fortify Arab rights with the wall of Arab solidarity, united efforts, and mobilization of capabilities.



**Reportage on Crisis Over Dismissal of Sharon****Mediation Continues**

TA131840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1800 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres this evening fired Minister Ari'el Sharon, but the SHAS [Sefaradim Shomrey Torah — Torah-observing Sephardim] members who are conducting the mediation between the two parties have said that the chance for a compromise still exists. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that the SHAS ministers, and some Likud ministers, are currently trying to persuade Minister Sharon to append to the letter of apology a statement to the effect that he has full confidence in the prime minister and the Cabinet's policy. Thus far, Minister Sharon has refused to add this to the letter of apology, which is why the prime minister decided to dismiss him.

The Prime Minister's Office also demanded that Minister Sharon add to the letter of apology that he has found that his charges against the prime minister about negotiations with the PLO and Syria were not true.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that according to the law, Minister Sharon's dismissal will take effect in 48 hours, until which time the various mediators will seek a compromise.

The Cabinet session in which the prime minister announced the dismissal of Sharon is continuing. Jerusalem radio will continue to broadcast reports from the Prime Minister's Office if there are further developments.

The Herut Movement Center may meet tomorrow to discuss the government crisis. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that the prevailing mood in Herut is that the government must be disbanded, and that Herut must withdraw from it if Mr Peres refuses to give up Minister Sharon's dismissal.

The National Religious Party [NRP] faction met this evening in an emergency session and decided that under no circumstances will it participate in a narrow-based government. The NRP also decided to make every possible effort to maintain the unity government. Toward this end its leaders will confer with the prime minister and the vice prime minister tomorrow.

The Tehiya Center met this evening for an urgent debate in Jerusalem and adopted a resolution expressing concern over the dangerous trend in the current political processes. The Tehiya Center believes that no government has the right to give up any part of Eretz Yisra'el, and that any such decision — which the Tehiya believes is illegal — will not win public support. The Tehiya Center calls upon ministers whom it describes as faithful to Eretz Yisra'el to stop the deterioration and work toward early elections.

**Likud 'Will Not Accept' Dismissal**

TA131855 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Report by Steve Weizman]

[Excerpt] Sources close to Foreign Minister Shamir say that the prime minister's next steps would show if he wants to avoid a crisis or whether he intends to break up the national unity government at all costs. Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i says he tried to dissuade Peres from going through with Sharon's dismissal, for if the government breaks up Moda'i would not be able to continue in his position and a change of finance minister at this stage of the government's economic program would be disastrous. Some political observers believe there will now be an attempt to persuade Sharon to express confidence in Prime Minister Peres. Rabbi Yitzhaq Peretz, leader of the SHAS party, is reportedly optimistic about such a solution, and he is mediating between the Labor and the Likud Parties on this issue. Meanwhile, in the Alignment camp, Rafi Edri, the caucus chairman, has called on the Likud to stay in the government. Edri says that Labor will regret it if the Likud pulls out. He charges that Sharon is solely responsible for the crisis. Asked if Labor will try to form a narrow coalition if the Likud walks out, Edri replied that Labor would have to decide in light of the new situation. In any event, Likud sources made clear their party will not accept Sharon's dismissal.

**Shamir Comments**

TA131946 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1900 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The efforts to persuade Minister Ari'el Sharon to add to his letter of apology a statement reaffirming his confidence in the prime minister and the Cabinet's policy are continuing. Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that during the Cabinet session, Minister Yitzhaq Peretz approached Minister Sharon dramatically and asked him: Are you prepared to express confidence in the prime minister? Minister Sharon replied: I will be, if everyone else does also. Minister Peretz then said: Let me be the first to express such confidence. Now, would you follow me? Minister Sharon: Yes, I hereby express confidence in the prime minister.

Since the Cabinet session is still under way, no one now knows how things evolved, or whether the prime minister was prepared to accept this. Earlier, he demanded that Minister Sharon add to his letter of apology that he had discovered his remarks about the PLO and negotiations with Syria were not true and he regrets them. He also wanted Sharon to add that he regrets the sharp expressions he used and to announce that he would refrain from repeating them in the future. Minister Sharon refused to do so, and the prime minister subsequently decided to dismiss him.

Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said at the Cabinet session that if Mr Peres insists on dismissing Minister Sharon, he will have to inform the president that the unity government can no longer exist and that he is resigning. Yitzhaq Shamir said that Shim'on Peres is ignoring the wishes of the majority of the people, including many who are not part of the Likud camp. This is a

one-sided decision aimed at violating the coalition agreement, and the Alignment is thus interfering with the continued existence of the government, Yitzhaq Shamir said.

Our correspondent points out that at the end of the Cabinet session the Alignment ministers will convene to discuss the developments.

The National Religious Party [NRP] faction has decided that the unity government should continue because it is essential for the nation at this time. The NRP wishes to clarify that their resolution does not address the question of whether the party will or will not participate in a narrow-based government. The NRP leaders decided to confer with the prime minister and the vice prime minister tomorrow in a bid to find a solution to the crisis within 48 hours. The NRP will want to prevent, in the future, ministers' attacks against the government that spread a feeling of no-confidence in the prime minister and create an atmosphere of no-confidence in the entire Cabinet, implying that it is not credible.

#### Cabinet Session Ends

TA132033 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
2000 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] The Cabinet session has ended in Jerusalem, and the situation is unclear. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres read the dismissal letter for Ari'el Sharon during the session, but he apparently has still not handed the letter to him. According to the law, the prime minister must first announce his intention to dismiss a minister, but the dismissal takes effect 48 hours after the letter reaches its destination. Minister Sharon has said that he has not yet received any letter. The prime minister said at the end of the session that he accepts the phrasing of the apology by Minister Sharon, and now each side must contemplate its next moves.

Interior Minister Yitzhaq Peretz, who was busy all day mediating between the prime minister and Minister Sharon, expressed the hope that in the next few hours, or perhaps tomorrow, it will be possible to find a compromise.

Our correspondent points out that evidently this will involve an attempt to persuade Minister Sharon to add to the letter of apology a clause expressing full confidence in the prime minister and the Cabinet's policy. The prime minister is also demanding that Minister Sharon add to the letter that he has discovered that his remarks on negotiations with the PLO and Syria were not correct and that he regrets this.

At the Cabinet session, Mr Peres reviewed Minister Sharon's various expressions and apologies, particularly what he called the lies with which he has besmirched him lately. The prime minister said that there are times in the life of a nation when it is necessary to say: Down with this running riot. Minister Sharon said that like all the other ministers he too expressed confidence in the prime minister and the Cabinet's basic guidelines, but he is not retracting his positions.

According to the ministers who participated in the session, it was possible to note a tone of reconciliation, and Rabbi Peretz said that he noticed that the prime minister and Minister Sharon really tried to swallow hard, which is why he believes a compromise will ultimately be found.

The Alignment ministers and the prime minister are now in session to discuss the next steps.

#### Levi Interviewed on Session

TA132159 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew  
1940 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister David Levi by political correspondent Yoram Ronen following the Cabinet session, in front of the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem — live]

[Text][Ronen] Good evening, Minister Levi.

[Levi] Good evening.

[Ronen] Is this the end of the crisis, until the next one?

[Levi] I would like to hope that this is the end of a crisis. Clearly this depends on both sides. At any rate, everyone noted the need to maintain the national unity government. As for what I would call the crisis that has been created, with Minister Sharon's apology and the debate that was held — which was very thorough — this Cabinet started out with what seemed an impossible mission. However, everyone made an effort. During the 12 months of its existence, the Cabinet has faced some severe problems, and were it not for its composition, it is doubtful that even one of its resolutions on central issues would have been adopted. Nevertheless, decisions were made that even crossed the lines of the various political camps. At the moment, I would say responsibility rests with the prime minister. Tomorrow it may be too late. If he wants, he can bring about the continued existence of this government. According to what he said, this is essential and necessary for the people of Israel. If this is so, the Cabinet should not be disbanded over a problem that cropped up but has been solved.

[Ronen] Is it your impression that the prime minister is interested in continuing to preserve the government with Ari'el Sharon and the Likud?

[Levi] He said that the continued existence of the Cabinet is essential. It is clear to him — and we made it plain to him — that it is inconceivable that we would accept the violation of the [coalition] agreement, namely the dismissal of one of our members, and yet remain in this Cabinet. Let no one delude himself on this. This is clear, and was expressed by all. I believe that in his summation statement, the prime minister said he has to think and consider whether he will pursue the road which seems illusory, namely the path of a narrow-based government — of whose success he is not now assured, and which even if it came about, I believe he would be the first to regret. Let him realize what is about to happen and all the weighty issues the nation is facing. I would like to hope that we will emerge stronger from this crisis, and that in the future everyone will watch his step.

because after all it is not only one side that must be presented as the delinquent, although the violation [of the coalition agreement] was certainly out of order. Still, an apology for it was made. Besides, there have been other violations, and other charges have also been made. But I would like to hope that this evening we will get out of this crisis. This is my impression. But if not, there will be no kowtowing because we are not in this government by the grace of anyone; if the desire to maintain the government is mutual, it will continue to exist.

[Ronen] Thank you very much, Minister Levi.

#### Sharon Interviewed on Apology

TA132054 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew  
1950 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Interview with Minister Ari'el Sharon by correspondent Ya'akov Ahime'ir — live from the Prime Minister's Office]

[Text][Ahime'ir] Mr Sharon, how do you sum up the government session from your point of view?

[Sharon] I said all I had to say in the government session, and at this point I would not like to add anything beyond what I said. I think it was indeed an important session. Many things were said, and I think the session to a great extent helped to reduce tensions and clarify the problems. From this point of view I indeed think it was an important session.

[Ahime'ir] Mr Sharon, how do you regard your apology to the prime minister in the government session today? How do you interpret it to yourself?

[Sharon] I expressed sorrow over grave things which hurt the prime minister personally. At the same time, however, in everything that concerns my positions on the essential, principal issues, my opinions are well-known and very clear; they concern the essential issues, Israel's existence and security. Obviously we must make efforts to prevent insults. I think this must be done by everybody. We must remember that since the government was established there were very serious and grave expressions, many serious expressions against me personally, and they never stopped, nor was anything ever said against them. Therefore, in concluding my statement I expressed the hope that those who have made it a habit to attack me will act as I have acted. All in all I think it was an important session, and I think that following it there is hope for eliminating the tensions which existed in the government.

[Ahime'ir] Last question: Minister Sharon, will you change the style of your criticism of the prime minister and the government policy following today's session? Will your style henceforth change?

[Sharon] We are not talking about style here. We are speaking of principles...

[Ahime'ir, interrupting] Yes, but the style was the reason for the present crisis.

[Sharon] We are talking here about principles. I suggest that we all deal with principles; there are very grave issues which we currently face, whether in the issue of terrorism, which is constantly increasing, or in other issues, such as the economy or political issues. In my opinion, a minister is obliged to express his opinion on all things pertaining to the essential issues. This is not only his right but also his duty, and this is what we are sitting in the government for. I suggest that first and foremost we deal with the essence. This is the main thing, in my opinion. Had it been possible to say these things in other forums, such as the Inner Cabinet or the government, I believe that much of the tension could have been prevented.

[Ahime'ir] However, in answer to my question, Mr Sharon, will you change your style? I do not want you to answer in terms of yes or no, but what is your answer?

[Sharon] This is not a question of this or that person's style. Over the time there were extremely grave expressions here...

[Shime'ir, interrupting] But what about your own style?

[Sharon] I hope that all the ministers will make an effort, in view of this difficult experience which the government has undergone, to change their tone of address.

#### Peres Requests 'Clarifications'

TA132215 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew  
2148 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Here is an update that has just reached the studio: A few minutes ago the Alignment ministers' meeting with the prime minister ended. Our political correspondent, Yoram Ronen has more details:

[Ronen — live] The prime minister says that he does not regard the clarifications by Minister Sharon this evening as a sincere, clear, and authoritative apology for each of the points the prime minister raised at the Cabinet session this evening. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres therefore expects to receive, by tomorrow, from Minister Sharon clear and authoritative clarifications and retractions for each of the six points he raised in a document he distributed among the Cabinet ministers. According to Mr Peres, Minister Sharon spread outright lies about the prime minister and the other ministers, such as alleging that Israel plans to conduct negotiations with the PLO and include Syria in the negotiations, and other such lies, as the prime minister called them, which he has not yet retracted.

Thus, Shim'on Peres is saying that if he receives by tomorrow a clear and authoritative apology, and more importantly a retraction of all the lies disseminated by Minister Sharon, he will refrain from activating the dismissal process. But if he fails to receive the letter and the requested clarifications from Minister Sharon, he will go ahead with the process; in other words, send the dismissal letter to Minister Sharon, and it will take effect in 48 hours. So it seems the crisis over Minister Sharon remains, and the ball returns now to the Likud's court and to Minister Sharon. One must wait and see again tomorrow evening. [as heard]

**More on Apology Demands**

*TA132233 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
2200 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Following the consultations between the prime minister and other ministers from his party, Mr Peres announced that if Minister Sharon does not make a public, unambiguous, and clear apology by tomorrow for all the charges he has leveled against the prime minister and the Cabinet, the prime minister will send him the dismissal letter. The prime minister announced that he does not accept the apology made by Minister Sharon at the Cabinet session, but added that this is not a personal matter or a matter of prestige; rather, it is a political matter.

Sources in Mr Peres' office said that Mr Sharon's remarks were not a real apology or an expression of confidence in the Cabinet.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the prime minister is demanding that Minister Sharon apologize for six statements he has made, which Mr Peres has called lies. They include expressions such as: The prime minister is engaged in secret contacts with Jordan and the Palestinians; the prime minister has already agreed to begin talks with Syria; the Alignment's policy results in bloodshed; the prime minister did not announce that he is not prepared to negotiate with the PLO; and peace with Egypt is in danger because of the prime minister's meek and feeble policy.

Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has expressed the hope that a crisis has been averted because during the Cabinet session he heard Minister Sharon apologize sincerely, and this surprised even him. Speaking to our political correspondent, Shamir said that he does not agree with Sharon's style, but noted that if the prime minister makes good on his intention to dismiss Minister Sharon, he will regard this as a clear violation of the coalition agreement and will demand that the prime minister resign and new elections be called for.

Minister Peretz, on the other hand, told our correspondent Shalom Oren that the mediation efforts have not yet ended, but the crisis is on the verge of being resolved.

**Labor To Examine Narrow Coalition**

*TA132327 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
2300 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Labor Party heads will confer with leaders of the religious and small parties tomorrow in an attempt to consolidate a narrow-based government without the Likud. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that some Labor leaders believe that the crisis with the Likud will not end in a compromise, which is why they are preparing other alternatives. However, the official position of most of the religious party leaders is support for the unity government, although in preliminary meetings the possibility of establishing a narrow-based government has already been examined. Tomorrow the parties will also examine the distribution of portfolios in such a government, as well as the distribution of other state positions.

Some Alignment leaders expressed the opinion that the prime minister is determined to dismiss Minister Sharon. Minister Yosef Burg, who talked to the prime minister over the telephone this evening, got the impression that the days of this government are numbered, which is why he decided to return to Israel tomorrow.

SHAS leaders have told our correspondent that they are currently drawing lessons from the crisis and from Minister Peretz' mediation efforts and are trying to predict the next developments.

**Peres Delays Sending Letter**

*TA141225 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
1200 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] The prime minister is withholding the delivery of the letter of dismissal to Minister Sharon. Leaders of the National Religious Party [NRP] pleaded with Peres not to send the letter before he has met with them. They also asked him to hold another meeting with Minister Shamir. The NRP is working on an agreement according to which Messrs Peres and Shamir would undertake not to back a minister of their party if he were to act as Minister Sharon did and stating that the national unity government would go on serving even if that minister were to be fired.

At noon, the prime minister began meeting with the Alignment ministers and our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that most of them believe Peres should have fired Minister Sharon as early as yesterday rather than enter into negotiations with him over apologies.

**'Determined' To Dismiss Sharon**

*TA141324 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew*  
1242 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] As we reported a few minutes ago, the prime minister has decided to postpone his ultimatum to Minister Ari'el Sharon, the handing over of the dismissal letter, until 2000 [1800 GMT]. The prime minister is determined to dismiss Minister Ari'el Sharon from the Cabinet. Peres said this at a meeting with the National Religious Party [NRP] leaders a short time ago. At the end of the meeting, our correspondent Gil Ronen spoke with Knesset Member Avner Sciaki from the NRP faction.

[Begin recording] [Sciaki] To our great regret, it seems that the prime minister is determined to carry the matter through. We told him about our meeting this morning with the vice prime minister. We informed him that under no circumstances does the situation justify the dissolution of this government. There was an apology — it may not be sufficient — so something can certainly still be done to make it satisfactory, but it is inconceivable that the government should be dissolved because of this matter.

[Ronen] What is the main point of the message that you took from Yitzhaq Shamir to the prime minister?

[Sciaki] That there is understanding and willingness to ensure that in the future no such phenomena will recur; this, in my



opinion, is the message, and I told this to the prime minister: that it would be desirable for him and the vice prime minister to issue a joint communique announcing that in the future they will not allow any statements that could harm, or gravely harm, the government or its functioning, and so on.

[Ronen] What did the prime minister say in reply?

[Sciaki] He sounded very determined, as I said. He sounded like someone who has decided not to give up anything on the matter of the six points. My colleagues and I tried to say that it would nevertheless be worth his considering and postponing the matter, and he promised us that the letter would not be handed over until 2000, by which time we hope that Dr Burg will also return from abroad and meet with him again, on the assumption that by then perhaps a contact will be created between Mr Shamir and him. [end recording]

#### **Letter Not To Be Sent 14 Nov**

TA141359 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1341 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] In approximately 20 minutes, at 1600, the Labor Party Center session is scheduled to open, and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will report on developments in the Sharon crisis. Our correspondent notes that from the talks Mr Peres held with the NRP leaders, and later with the Alignment ministers, it transpires that the letter of dismissal to Ari'el Sharon will not be sent today. The prime minister is slated to hold another meeting with the NRP leaders at 2000 tonight, and at 2200 he will hold consultations with several Alignment leaders. Until then Alignment members will continue to hold talks with the leaders of the religious parties, SHAS and Agudat Yisra'el. The religious parties want to ensure the existence of the national unity government, and our correspondent says that there will be no additional move on the issue of the dismissal letter until the round of talks is completed.

#### **'New' Sharon Apology Conveyed**

TA141432 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1420 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] A new apology has been drafted by Minister Sharon and was conveyed by Minister Yitzhaq Peretz' associates to the Prime Minister's Office in Tel Aviv several minutes ago. Our correspondent Tzahi Noga reports that Minister Peretz is now waiting in Minister Sharon's office for an answer from the Prime Minister's Office on whether this is acceptable to Mr Peres. Minister Ari'el Sharon left his office several minutes ago to attend a ceremony marking the end of an officers training course in which his son participated.

#### **Sharon Denies New Apology**

TA141529 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew  
1518 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] We have just received a reaction by Minister Sharon. Sharon clarifies that he has not received any letter of apology

drafted by SHAS members, or anyone else, for his approval, and that no such letter of apology has left his office today. Thus, Minister Sharon denies an earlier report to that effect.

#### **Ya'aqobi Says NRP Proposal 'Good'**

TA141339 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew  
1319 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] From the reports that have reached the news desk in the last hour, the following picture emerges: Even though everyone is waiting now for 1900, when Minister Yosef Burg is due to return to Israel for the continuation of contacts to achieve a compromise, the prime minister is adamant in his decision to dismiss Minister Sharon. However, it is possible that the compromise raised by the National Religious Aptry [NRP] will be accepted. Minister Gad Ya'aqobi said upon leaving the Alignment ministers' meeting with the prime minister that the NRP's compromise proposal is good; we have possibly found the solution. According to the NRP's proposal, the prime minister and vice prime minister will undertake to dismiss any minister belonging to their factions who transgresses the norms of behavior.

#### **Alignment Insists on Demands**

TA141431 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew  
1418 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] As time passes, it appears that the political crisis in Israel is approaching its peak. A short while ago, after their meeting with the prime minister, the Alignment ministers decided to insist on two demands: First, amending the phrasing of the coalition agreement in a way that would allow the prime minister to dismiss a minister without obtaining the consent of the vice prime minister; and second, receiving Minister Sharon's letter of apology, as the prime minister is demanding.

In the contacts that have been held today between Mr Peres and Minister Moshe Arens, it looks as though the Likud will accept the amendment to the coalition agreement, but Minister Ari'el Sharon has so far persisted in his refusal to accept the text of the letter of apology.

Right now, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is beginning his address to the Labor Party Center at Ohel Shem auditorium in Tel Aviv on the situation.

#### **Shamir Cancels Likud Meeting**

TA141613 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1600 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is currently in session with the Morasha members, who have made it clear to him they will not lend their hand to the dissolution of the government. Meanwhile, Mr Shamir has canceled a Likud ministers' meeting scheduled for this evening, and his associates told our correspondent Shalom Oren that it is necessary to wait for the outcome of the contacts on the apology.

**Compromise Reportedly Found**

TA141723 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1709 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Report by Shalom Oren from the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] The latest news this evening is that tomorrow morning Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will meet here in Jerusalem. People in the vice prime minister's office have been mentioning a new formula currently being distributed among the various offices in Tel Aviv, which Minister Peretz is presently transmitting to the Labor Party. This formula is apparently acceptable both to Minister Sharon and the Labor Party, as well as the prime minister.

There have been constant meetings here in the vice prime minister's office. The Likud ministers' meeting was canceled, or to be more precise, was postponed until a later hour. Only a few ministers whom Shamir's office was unable to locate and inform of the cancellation of the meeting arrived. The text of the compromise between Sharon and Peres is being worded by Minister Arens and Navon.

**Morning Press Comments**

TA140625 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
0430 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Review of the morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *DAVAR* says that all possibilities appear to remain open: The Likud could stay in the government without Sharon; the government could go on serving as a caretaker government until elections are held; or a narrow-based coalition could be formed. Another possibility being feverishly examined at the moment is to have Sharon amend his apology and stress his support for the prime minister. Then, it is said, the crisis would be solved until the next one comes along.

*HA'ARETZ* writes that the Likud did not believe the prime minister would have the guts to fire Sharon and must now reassess the situation. If it decides to side with the dismissed minister, it will be blamed for the dissolution of the national unity government. Most Israelis have so far supported this government and are not displeased with its achievements, despite the hardships it has inflicted on them. The disbandment of the coalition will probably not be welcomed by many Likud supporters either. It is an open secret that there is not much love lost between Sharon and Yitzhaq Shamir, David Levi, and Moshe Arens. In fact, as the paper phrases it, he gets on the nerves of all three of them. Will all the reasons that made the Likud leaders support a coalition with the Alignment become null if Sharon is not part of the government? The Likud leaders and functionaries had better think very hard before they rush to make a decision to terminate the unity government at this time.

*HATZOFE* says that the Sharon imbroglio and its repercussions are regrettable and damaging. Even if a solution is ultimately found, the affair will leave very hard feelings. The truth must be said that Ari'el Sharon has driven himself into a corner by using

a style that is intolerable, particularly coming from a Cabinet member. Even if his remarks were preceded by quite a few provocations by the prime minister and other Alignment leaders, his attack on the prime minister, both on the political and personal levels, went far beyond anything that can be dismissed without a proper reaction. Given the special circumstances of a draw in Israel public opinion and the government, the proper reaction need not be the dismissal of Ari'el Sharon. Hopefully, the last word has not yet been said and, consequently, a way may yet be found to settle the dispute.

*THE JERUSALEM POST* writes that national interests would best be served by the two major parties reaching some *modus vivendi* in the Sharon affair which would save the prime minister's honor without discrediting the vice prime minister. However, the paper notes, the question is whether there can be any assurance that Mr Sharon, even after having made the most abject apology, would not go wild again. Would the Likud then, at least, remove its protection from him?

*'AL HAMISHMAR* says that it is known that Mr Sharon is the man who cut short Mr Menahem Begin's term in office as prime minister and the man who is also largely responsible for the downfall of the Likud government. Nevertheless, senior members of his party, who are also Cabinet ministers, have since then never stopped following him and putting their lives in his hands. Have these people not learned anything? Can they not see that Mr Sharon is dragging them into the same partisan adventure he dragged them into when he was defense minister? In any event, the Likud cannot come out of the current contest with the Alignment holding the upper hand, if Peres conducts himself wisely and resolutely.

**Midday Press Comments**

TA140920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
0900 GMT 14 Nov 85

[From the review of the midday press editorials]

[Text] *MA'ARIV* writes that if Minister Sharon had not been prone to insulting attacks against the prime minister, it might have been possible to accept his apology as it stands and ignore the matter; however, in view of past experience, and after Minister Sharon's obstinate refusal to express confidence in the prime minister, as long as Minister Sharon insists on his refusal, the prime minister's decision to dismiss the minister of industry and trade is understandable, despite his apology.

*YEDI'OT AHARONOT* believes that a solution to the crisis will be found in the end; however, if the coalition does disband, it will be clear that it is the prime minister who is responsible for its dissolution. Although, according to the law it is his right to dismiss a minister, he made a commitment not to use the law without the agreement of the vice prime minister. In the opinion of the column's author, the prime minister did not have the right to take upon himself a commitment in order to break it when it was convenient for him to do so.

**Gorbachev 'Working' on Resumption of Relations**TA140900 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew  
14 Nov 85 p 1

["Exclusive" report from the United States by Tzvi Bar'el]

[Excerpt] Washington — In a private meeting with a West German figure, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said that he is working on resuming relations with Israel. The West German leader, a member of the Social Democratic Party and former chancellor, added that Gorbachev told him that the severance of relations with Israel in 1967 has been basically wrong and that he was "energetically working on amending this mistake." According to Gorbachev, the problem is settling the differences with some of the Arab countries backed by the Soviet Union but, as he phrased it, "this problem can be solved."

The West German leader conferred with Gorbachev 2 and 1/2 months ago and, according to him, Gorbachev made these remarks "when the context of the summit meeting did not yet exist and Gorbachev had no need to impress me with rhetorical phrases."

Gorbachev and the West German leader also agreed that a special Soviet emissary would go to West Germany these days to discuss a long series of political prisoners, including a list of prisoners of Zion, with the German authorities. According to the West German leader, Gorbachev instructed his special emissary to obtain this list in order to discuss each case on its own merit and "in a sympathetic manner."

**No 'Immediate Threat' Seen in Syria-Jordan Ties**TA140710 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST  
in English 14 Nov 85 p 1

[Report by military correspondents Hirsh Goodman and Avi Hoffmann]

[Text] Zefat — Military experts feel there is no threat of a combined eastern front forming against Israel as a result of the recent Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement, though they claim it is too early to assess the ultimate outcome.

According to a senior military source last night, the talks between the two countries are a tactical maneuver with a primary Syrian goal being to end its isolation in the Arab world and to foil moves for Middle East peace talks. A second Syrian goal is to convince King Husayn of Jordan to drop his unequivocal support of the PLO's Yasir 'Arafat, and to get Jordan to drop its support for the Moslem Brotherhood — the main perpetrator of anti-Al-Asad action in Syria. Earlier this week Husayn announced he would stop sheltering rebels connected to violence in Syria.

From the Jordanian point of view, the purpose of the talks between the two countries, according to the source, is to "send a message to the U.S. that if the arms the king has requested are not supplied there are other alternatives."

While the source saw no immediate, direct threat to Israel, he did see a potential threat. If the Iraq-Iran war were to end, he

said, not only would the threat become more probable, but the Iraqis would likely join the front as well. He said that the Iraqis would be able to deliver some divisions to any eastern front against Israel.

With regard to the Syrians, the source noted that for the first time in three years the Syrian Army has undergone major retraining programmes. Whereas in the last three years the Syrian Army has not been able to train fully, this year, he noted, the Soviet presence in Syria remains large, with some 6,000 advisers attached to the Armed Forces. The Syrians will have received improved command and control capabilities as well as new equipment that includes front-line missiles and other equipment.

The source predicted that at present the Syrians have no intention of launching a full-scale attack against Israel, but that there is every indication that they are developing the means to do so.

**Peres Congratulates Husayn on 50th Birthday**

TA121109 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 Nov 85 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres transmitted a birthday greeting to King Husayn on his 50th birthday yesterday through channels that have served the two in their dialogue on the peace initiative.

It was impossible to obtain official confirmation of this report last night, but this HA'ARETZ correspondent notes that there have been past reports on birthday messages sent by Peres to the monarch.

**Knesset Prohibits Racist, Anti-Zionist Bills**TA140715 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST  
in English 14 Nov 85 p 2

[Report by Knesset correspondent Arye Rubinstein]

[Excerpt] With four opposing votes, the Knesset yesterday voted to prohibit the presidium from tabling in the Knesset any private member's bill which "in their opinion is racist in nature or negates the existence of the State of Israel as the state of the Jewish people."

Meir Kahane (Kakh) was joined in voting against this amendment of the Knesset Rules by Avraham Shapira and Menahem Porush (Agudat Yisra'el) and Ya'akov Yosef (SHAS). Refa'el Pinhasi (SHAS) abstained. No count was taken on the third reading, but about 70 members voted for the amendment. After the vote, Speaker Shlomo Hilel said from the rostrum that the Knesset had done its duty and fulfilled the country's expectations.

Two minority proposals of Geula Cohen (Tehiya) were defeated, although they were supported by the Likud, all the religious factions, and Kahane. The first would have substituted the phrase "that contains incitement to racism" for "that is racist in

nature." It lost, 40-34. The second would have changed the order of the two reasons for blocking a private member's bill, relegating "racism" to second place. The vote here was 42-33.

Both these proposals were opposed by the Alignment, MAPAM, the Citizen's Rights Movement [CRM], the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality [HADASH], Shinui, and the Progressive List for Peace.

About half of the Alignment members present joined the left factions in supporting a CRM-MAPAM minority proposal that would have limited the blocking of bills by the presidium to those of a racist nature, omitting all reference to "negating the existence of the state..."

The rest of the Alignment abstained on this proposal, which was defeated, 34-24.

### **Poll Shows Some Support for Palestinian State**

*TA080950 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Nov 85 p 3*

[Text] Forty percent of the general public believes that the Palestinians are entitled, in principle, to a state of their own, and 30 percent now support the establishment of such a state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. These are the findings of a nationwide PORI Institute public opinion poll conducted at the request of HA'ARETZ.

Of all those questioned, 40.8 percent answered that, in principle, the Palestinians are entitled to a state of their own. The rate of those who think the Palestinians are entitled to a state of their own is double among Alignment voters (52.1 percent think so) what it is among the Likud voters (25.9 percent).

As for the site of the independent Palestinian state, 30 percent are now prepared for it to be established in the West Bank and Gaza Strip "on condition that they recognize Israel and put an end to all the acts of hostility."

There are 61.1 percent who are opposed to the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, even if "they recognize Israel and put an end to all the acts of hostility." The remainder have no formulated views on the issue. The poll covered a representative sample of 1,200 men and women, who were given private interviews throughout Israel.

### **Detainees Moved From Territories to Beersheba**

*TA101309 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Nov 85 p 1*

[Report by Eytan Rabin]

[Text] Eighty out of 90 administrative detainees, residents of the territories, were recently transferred to the lockup center in the Beersheba jail. Earlier they had been held in West Bank prisons.

Last week about 30 demonstrators, members of the "Hal'a Hakibush" ["Down With Occupation"], arrived at the lockup center and protested that the detainees had been picked up without a trial. The demonstrators chained themselves to the

gates and prevented their opening. Prison wardens who ended their shift could not leave. The police summoned fire brigade who removed the chains and opened the gates.

One of the demonstrators said that most of the administrative detainees were transferred to the Beersheba jail contrary to the Geneva Convention, according to which the State of Israel must not transfer to its territory detainees from the territories.

The Prison Service spokesman, Shim'on Malka, yesterday said the administrative detainees had been transferred in order to improve their conditions and to cope with the crowded situation in the jails. Asked whether the Geneva Convention had been violated or not, he said the detainees had been picked up in accordance with the law on administrative detentions. The commander of the Central Command introduced emergency regulations beyond the Green Line, and therefore, according to Malka, there had been no violation of the Geneva Convention in holding the detainees within the boundaries of the State of Israel. He also noted that the legal adviser of the Prison Service, Hilel Shamgar, and the legal adviser for Judea, Samaria, and Gaza, have examined the law and reached the conclusion that the families of the detainees intend to demonstrate again at the gates of the jail. [sentence as published]

### **Military Officers on Situation in Territories**

*TA131937 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Nov 85*

[Text] The head of the Civil Administration in Judea and Samaria has confirmed that the Nablus Chamber of Commerce has applied to take over the municipality. Like most Arab municipalities in the territories, Nablus has been run by an Israeli Army officer since the mayor and council were dismissed by Israel 3 years ago. Civil Administration head, Colonel Efrayim Sene, made his disclosure at a news conference in Central Command Headquarters. Jerry Cheslow was there:

[Begin recording] [Cheslow] For the past 3 years the Israeli authorities have made it clear to the residents of the territories that they would gladly return the Arab municipalities to Arab leaders with whom they could work. Now the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Nablus, the largest and most highly political town in the territories, Zafir al-Masri, has formally applied. Head of Civil Administration, Col Efrayim Sene, says that Israel is considering the request:

[Sene] This is the first time that a serious proposal is submitted to us. I met Mr al-Masri yesterday, we discussed the proposal, and I believe that a decision will be taken in the near future.

[Cheslow] Do you expect other municipalities to follow suit?

[Sene] We know that there is some activity in some of the cities, like Ramallah, Al-Birah, and Hebron. But there are no proposals yet.

[Cheslow] Col Sene claimed that Israel's policy in the territories is to ease daily lives for the residents irrespective of the peace process with Jordan. For instance, just this week their telephones



were hooked up to allow direct dialing overseas. At the same news conference the head of Central Command, General Amnon Shahaq [also known as Amnon Lipkin] laid out Israel's criteria for demolishing houses in the territories. He said that homes destroyed belong to people who had confessed to attempts at terrorist murder. Gen Shahaq claimed that administrative detention was an effective deterrent against the preaching of terrorism. The general noted that in the Arab universities there have been few incidents in the months since administrative detention was reinstituted. [end recording]

#### **IDF, UNRWA Demolish Refugee Camp Houses**

TA132316 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew  
2138 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] The IDF and UNRWA today completed the demolition of abandoned and dilapidated houses in refugee camps in the Jericho area. The operation concluded without incident. Most of the houses in both the refugee camps have been deserted since 1967 and constituted a health and security hazard. After prolonged negotiations, an agreement was reached at the end of last month with the UNRWA and the inhabitants for the houses to be demolished. Accompanied by UNRWA representative, an IDF officer went from house to house. Only after they were sure the house met the agreed-upon criteria did they destroy the house.

#### **Peres: 'Difficult Months' Before Economy Recovers**

TA121111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1100 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says we can expect several difficult months until the economy completely recovers. In a ceremony in which he received honorary citizenship of the town of 'Arad, Mr Peres said the government still has to cut \$0.5

billion. According to him, however, there are three economic objectives: the first is to reduce income tax payments, in order that the citizens will net higher incomes; the second is to decrease interest rates, which according to him are deadly; and the third is to give special incentives to factories in order that they increase productivity.

Our correspondent Mikha'el Miro adds that the prime minister added that in development towns the first priority is to fight unemployment because this is more important than housing.

#### **Unemployment Reaches 7.7 Percent in September**

TA132318 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew  
2138 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] There has been a sharp increase in unemployment in Israel: At the end of September, unemployment stood at 7.7 percent, compared with 5.8 percent at the beginning of the year. Central Bureau of Statistics data indicate that since the beginning of the year, unemployment has risen constantly. The Cabinet believes that this trend worsened in October.

#### **Defense Sources Say No to Further Budget Cuts**

TA111805 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1700 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Senior defense establishment sources have said there is no intention to make any more cuts to their budget and there is no truth in the talk about a compromise and a cut of several more millions of dollars from the defense budget. The sources told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that the establishment has reached the end of its ability and any further cut will mean a genuine blow to security.

**Moroccan Withdrawal From OAU Takes Effect 12 Nov**  
*AB121656 Dakar PANA in English*  
*1621 GMT 12 Nov 85*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 12 Nov (PANA) — Morocco is not a member of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) as of today, an announcement from the OAU General Secretariat said.

The OAU announcement issued through a press release said:

"The OAU General Secretariat has informed the current chairman and the member states that the withdrawal of the Kingdom of Morocco takes effect as from 12 Nov, 1985.

"It will be recalled that Morocco announced its withdrawal from the OAU on 13 Nov, 1984 at the Twentieth Assembly of Heads of State and Government following the admission of the SDAR (Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic) as a member of the organisation.

"Article 32 of the Charter stipulates that any state which desires to renounce its membership shall forward a written notification to the secretary general. At the end of one year from the date of such notification, if not withdrawn, the charter shall cease to apply with respect to the renouncing state, which shall thereby cease to belong to the organisation".

**AFP Interviews OAU's Oumarou on South Africa**  
*AB082230 Paris AFP in French 1601 GMT 8 Nov 85*

[By Seyoum Ayele]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 8 Nov (AFP) — The new OAU secretary general, Ide Oumarou, today appealed to the international community to make a financial effort toward helping the struggling people of South Africa — an effort that must be as massive as the one it made to help African countries affected by famine.

In an exclusive interview with AFP — the first since his appointment in September — Mr Oumarou added that it was time for the world to put aside rhetoric and condemnations and take constructive initiatives as conditions are "favorable" for the dismantling of apartheid.

The mobilization of an African and international support is necessary in order to help the resistance movements in South Africa face the increased acts of repression launched by the authorities of that country, Mr Oumarou asserted.

Last year, the international community contributed \$1 billion to help the victims of the drought in Ethiopia and its total contribution in aid for the 150 million people hit by famine in Africa amounted to several billion dollars.

Mr Oumarou explained that his recent visit to southern Africa convinced him of the recent commitment of the Frontline States (Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana, and Angola) to impose economic sanctions against South Africa, thus overcoming their fear that such sanctions might affect the Africans as well.

According to Mr Oumarou, the imposition of sanctions by the Frontline States will in turn bring about strong retaliation by Pretoria and, by so doing, increase their own economic and social difficulties.

Under the present circumstances Mr Oumarou expressed the opinion that Africa could take two initiatives in order to help those who are fighting for their freedom in South Africa.

The first, he explained, is to mobilize the material, moral, and financial support of the OAU member-countries and the international community as a whole in order to help the Frontline States and resistance movements.

The second is to insist that member-states that continue to deal with South Africa despite the resolutions of the organization unreservedly support economic sanctions against Pretoria.

The OAU secretary general, however, refused to name those countries, but admitted that he was alluding to states that are not geographically near to South Africa.

He again stated that representatives from the OAU Secretariat would soon leave for several African countries in order to express these suggestions to them.

## ALGERIA

**Bitat Receives Western Sahara President**

LD092224 Algiers Domestic Service  
in French 1830 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] The president of the National People's Assembly for his part has received the president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic. Talks between Messrs Bitat and Abdelaziz permitted a wide exchange of views to take place on recent developments in the Saharan people's fight against the Moroccan occupation, and its development at a diplomatic level.

**Foreign Minister Meets With Chadian Official**

LD111113 Algiers APS in English 1003 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Algiers, 11 Nov 85 (APS) — Talks were held today here between Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, foreign minister and Mr Hamet Korom state secretary for foreign affairs and cooperation of Republic of Chad.

Talks were centered on the political situation in Africa and many international questions of common interest.

**President Exchanges Messages With Foreign Leaders**

LD092156 Algiers Domestic Service  
in French 1830 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid today received a message from President Siwar Al-Dhahab, which was handed over to him by the Sudanese ambassador in Algiers.

Also, the head of state sent a message to President Lansana Conte of Guinea, which was handed over by special envoy Boualem Bessaïeh, minister of post and telecommunications.

**Citizens Sentenced for Damaging Buses, Buildings**

LD132212 Algiers Domestic Service  
in French 1830 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] The Tizi Ouzou magistrates court yesterday tried several persons apprehended for causing damage to public and private property: burning vehicles and National Passenger Transport Company buses, wrecking school buses and damaging public buildings.

Some of the 35 defendants received 6 month suspended sentences; others sentences of up to 2 years in jail. Fifteen among them were released on bail for further enquiries and six were freed.

## LIBYA

**Reagan Interview Shows 'Personal Hatred' of Leader**

LD100816 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab  
Homeland in Arabic 0215 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] UP, AP, and REUTER conducted an interview with President Reagan, which was published 2 days ago by *THE NEW YORK TIMES*. During this interview Reagan showed his personal hatred and enmity toward the brother leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution and the people of the Jamahiriyyah.

In his reply to a question on whether he had tried to topple Al-Qadhdhafi, he said: With regard to Al-Qadhdhafi, let us say that we have no good personal relationship with him. When one of the reporters repeated this question to Reagan several times, he was confused in his reply and said: No, we — I have no comment, on. [sentence incomplete as heard]

When the same question was repeated, Reagan's involvement in the American plan entrusted to the American CIA to carry out, was exposed. He refused to answer the question and said: I do not wish to talk about the work of the intelligence services at all.

The hesitation and stuttering that affected Reagan during his answers confirms anew his approval of the execution of the base plot against the Jamahiriyyah and the leader of its revolution.

**Arab People's Congress Condemns 'Arafat Remarks**

LD140638 Tripoli JANA in English 1438 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 29, Nov. 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Delegates Council of the Permanent Secretariat of Arab Peoples' Congress in its office in Tripoli denounced yesterday the statement made by Yasir 'Arafat in the Egyptian oppressed capital to say that armed struggle will be abandoned outside the occupied Arab lands in that it is in contravention of both Palestine Liberation Organization Charter and the Palestine National Council.

Delegates of Arab peoples' organization affiliated to the above permanent secretariat stressed in their statement out today the danger inherent in this capitulatory step perpetuated by Husayn-'Arafat accord pointing out that is is an expression of defeatist alliance led by the Egyptian regime in conjunction with reactionary regimes in the Arab region so as to both Arabise and expand stable David accords in the context of contemporary Arab circumstances and establish a new station along the road of the liquidation of the Palestine revolution and Arab progressive forces.

In the conclusion of its statement, the Council reiterated that the Zionist — imperialist forces are using at present Arab reactionary regimes as their trojan horse to wreck Arab liberation movement and impose the recognition of the Zionist enemy.

The Council called on all Arab masses to defend the Palestine revolution in that armed struggle is the road for liberation and in

that peoples the world over should shoulder their responsibility to respect the rights of the Palestinian people in the forefront of which its right to self-defense and armed struggle.

#### **Al-Qadhafi Receives PFLP-GC's Jibril**

*LD111612 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1602 GMT 11 Nov 85*

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Nov (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution today received brother Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the PFLP-GC.

#### **Jabir Meets With PFLP's Habash 9 November**

*LD100957 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Nov 85*

[Text] Tripoli 10 Nov (JANA) — Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, yesterday received George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP.

#### **Algerian Ambassador Received by Al-Qadhafi**

*LD110054 Algiers Domestic Service  
in French 1830 GMT 10 Nov 85*

[Text] In Tripoli, the Algerian ambassador, Mr 'Ali Ammar, was received today by Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi.

#### **African-Arab Union Leader Returns from UN**

*LD092106 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Nov 85*

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Nov (JANA) — Brother Abdelouahid Rahdi, secretary general of the African-Arab Union returned to Tripoli this afternoon after participating in the 40th anniversary UN session. At the airport he told the JANA correspondent that during his presence at the United Nations he had been able, in coordination with the delegations of the Jamahiriyah and Morocco, to explain the nature of the African-Arab Union, and to have several contacts with Arab, African, and other delegates.

Concerning the activity of the African-Arab Union institutions, Brother Rahdi said that subcommittees in both Tripoli and Rabat are currently preparing the agenda of the meetings of the African-Arab Union Executive Committee consisting of members of the Moroccan cabinet and the General People's Committee in the Jamahiriyah, which are due to begin early next month to implement the resolutions of the chairmanship council.

#### **'Extreme Tension' in Tunisia Over TU Problems**

*LD140218 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab  
Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 14 Nov 85*

[Text] The southern region of Tunisia is witnessing a state of extreme tension as a result of the deterioration of the country's economic situation. The news agencies attributed to Tunisian informed sources statements that a number of institutes and trade union branches are continuing their strike, which began

last Monday in protest against measures adopted by the Tunisian authorities against the General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT).

The reports say that the Tunisian authorities imprisoned the UGTT leaders and put the UGTT president, Habib Achour, under house arrest.

The Council of Representatives of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress condemned the arbitrary measures imposed by the Tunisian security authorities on the UGTT. In a statement yesterday, the Council announced its solidarity with the strugglers and leadership of the UGTT, whose history is interlinked with the movement to liberate Tunisia. The Council saluted the struggle of the Arab people in Tunisia, with the workers and the patriotic strugglers who combat the Zionist, Imperialist, and reactionary assault at their forefront.

## **MOROCCO**

#### **Filali Retrurns From UN; Comments on Sahara Debate**

*LD131548 Rabat MAP in English 1245 GMT 13 Nov 85*

[Text] Casablanca, Nov 13 (MAP) — Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, and Information Abdellatif Filali flew back home this Wednesday coming from New York where he had led the Moroccan delegation to the debates of the United Nations fourth commission on the Western Sahara issue.

In a statement he made to the press upon arrival, M. Filali stressed the untimeliness of any new debate on the Sahara issue and of Morocco's participation in such a debate as it will only provide to Morocco's adversaries the opportunity to present their theses which have no historical and no juridical bases.

On the international level, he said, the dossier is closed, but Morocco is still ready to accept any new initiative and particularly that of by the United Nations Secretary General likely to play a positive role in this issue, M. Filali said.

He added that everybody has now realized that the problem was a Moroccan-Algerian one, not a decolonization one.

In a near future, he went on, there will be an important change in the international public opinion with regard to this issue.

He specified in this respect that Morocco has conducted a very positive action at the level of states and mainly at the level of Latin America as ten countries of this region, he recalled, have backed Morocco at the UN.

As to Africa, he said, several countries are compelled to adopt the official stances of the Organization of African Unity even if they are not convinced by these stances.

After he stressed the necessity to carry on contacts with African countries, M. Filali said it came out of the various bilateral contacts with these countries that they were all willing to improve their relations with Morocco.



**King Receives PNC's Khalid al-Hasan 7 Nov***LD080042 Rabat Domestic Service**in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Nov 85*

[Text] This afternoon His Majesty King Hassan II received Khalid al-Hasan, chairman of the External Relations Committee of the Palestine National Council. He was accompanied by Abu Marwan, PLO representative in Morocco. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Lamrani, Interior Minister Basri, and his majesty's advisers Guedira and Bensouda.

**SUDAN****Siwar al-Dhahab Interviewed on Foreign Ties, South***PM071201 Cairo UKTUBAR in Arabic 1 Nov 85 pp 4-7*

[Interview with General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council (TMC), with Makram Muhammad Ahmad in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpts][Ahmad] Regarding the joint defense issue, we believe that it is our right as Egyptians and as Sudanese to ask: Why, with whom, and against whom was this issue brought up for discussion in the talks with President Husni Mubarak?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] The joint defense treaty was not brought up for discussion during the talks because we are fully convinced of the importance of this treaty between Cairo and Khartoum. The treaty exists, its objectives are specific and its provisions are clear. In fact, the Nile Valley's two peoples are in dire need of such a treaty, considering that whatever affects the northern part of the valley will certainly effect its southern part and vice versa. Therefore, there has to be some sort of firm military bond that enables or commits each of the two integration states to rise to the aid of the other if it is threatened.

[Ahmad] So, the treaty exists between Egypt and Sudan and Sudan sees no justification for reviewing any of its provisions?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] The treaty exists and none of its provisions have been brought up for discussion or touched on at all at the negotiation table.

[Ahmad] It has been reported that an Egyptian-Sudanese military working paper was concluded during the talks held by the Sudanese minister of defense during his latest visit to Cairo and that the two presidents will ratify this paper. What does the paper contain, and does it differ in any way from the joint defense treaty?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] There actually is a military working paper pertaining to training, coordination, and cooperation activities. All this is logical and natural. The two countries are tied by more than one bond, especially the military bond embodied in the joint defense treaty. This treaty cannot exist in a void. There are numerous issues that must be coordinated in order for this treaty to be made effective. If we assume for the sake of argument that Sudan is required to assist Egypt or Egypt is required to assist Sudan, then this assistance must be founded on a certain basis

and on a specific military agreement. This dictates coordination in the spheres of training, exercises, and joint military operations.

[Ahmad] Mr President, the Egyptians have always been sensitive to any form of Egyptian military presence in Sudan. Does the military working paper provide for any form of military presence in Sudan?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] The working paper contains no provision whatsoever to this effect, but whenever there is a direct threat to Sudan from abroad, the Egyptian military presence becomes likely and legitimate.

[Ahmad] Similarly, the Sudanese military presence in the northern part of the valley becomes legitimate, because the treaty pertains to the interests of both sides.

[Siwar al-Dhahab] Yes, true.

[Ahmad] Mr President, it is no disgrace that Khartoum public opinion should subject the Egyptian-Sudanese relations to the broadest discussion possible. We believe that we — Egypt and Sudan — should overcome the sensitivity and the emotional elements and attain a degree of maturity that enables both sides to see how and where the fault lies. But what has actually happened in Khartoum makes us say: Egyptian-Sudanese relations have been more the subject of one-upmanship than they have been the subject of discussion. What is Your Excellency's assessment of the difficult testing period through which the Egyptian-Sudanese relations passed in the wake of the termination of the former president's rule?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] In fact, if we view the preceding period and if we can very analytically read or examine the visits made by the brother Sudanese ministers to Egypt in the past few months, including the Sudanese prime minister's visit, we notice that we will find it difficult to spot any short period in the past year during which a Sudanese official was not visiting Egypt. Therefore, what has been rumored about the Egyptian-Sudanese relations undergoing some sort of tension is not true. If there are disagreements in viewpoints, as in the case of handing over the toppled Sudanese president — Sudan requested that he be handed over and Egypt responded, and this response was appreciated and understood by the Sudanese side — disagreement in viewpoints on such issues must not be reflected on the Sudanese-Egyptian relations. The fact is that the press may have, wittingly or unwittingly, played a role in exaggerating this cloud. Actually, there is no cloud that can impede Sudanese-Egyptian relations. Therefore, these relations are strong, firm, and in effect and they are not affected by transient events that may occur even within the same government. What I mean is that differences in viewpoints may exist within the same government, but these differences do not affect the government's continuity or the unity of its policy.

[Ahmad] The problem is that some sectors of the Sudanese public opinion have held Cairo responsible for the regime's mistakes during President Numayri's period. The fact is, as we saw on the spot, that President Husni Mubarak, who was powerless to do anything but advise, offered as much sincere advice as he could to every Sudanese official.

For some time the issue of handing over the toppled president has seemed to become the sole issue in Sudan, even though Cairo's position is clear. Mr President, is it a coincidence that President Numayri's trial in Khartoum began on the first day of your visit to Cairo?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] Yes, it is actually a coincidence. The trial was set to start weeks ago but was postponed for technical reasons. This coincidental timing did not occur to me until you mentioned it just now. On this occasion I wish to say that the issue of the toppled president has been separated from the issue of 'Umar al-Tayyib, his vice president, and a number of other defendants.

[Ahmad] Can we say that the two countries' relations have surmounted and overcome this problem?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] Yes, the two countries' relations have overcome this problem. We found that wisdom dictates that we must not let the issue of Numayri's handover assume larger dimensions than it merits. The two countries' relations have overcome this problem, which we must forget.

[Ahmad] Mr President, we understand the rational and objective motives that put Sudan in good relations with all sides, especially with the border neighbors. But I wish to ask Your Excellency about the course of relations between Sudan and Chad, Sudan and Libya, and Sudan and Ethiopia, because a large part of Sudan's troubles has been coming from behind these borders.

[Siwar al-Dhahab] As you are aware, we pointed out clearly at the outset of this revolution that we want Sudan to have good relations with all countries, especially with the neighboring countries, including Ethiopia and Libya. As for Chad, our relations with it are good. They have not changed and there is no reason for a change.

As you are aware, our relations with Libya were severed. As you are also aware, Libya was responsible for the developments in south Sudan, which have assumed a bloody form and become like a bloody war going on there. This has been, of course, the result of the weapons and the boundless support the outlaws received from Libya. I believe that you agree with me that to end this support on the one hand and, on the other hand, considering that Sudan, with its new image since the uprising, wants — as I have already pointed out — to have excellent relations with all countries, it was inevitable that we send a Sudanese ambassador to Libya and receive a Libyan ambassador in Khartoum. The same goes for Ethiopia. There was some sort of estrangement from Ethiopia, but I believe that the situation has now improved greatly, especially since we have sent an ambassador to Ethiopia and since we expect the Ethiopian ambassador to arrive in Khartoum next week, as Ethiopian President Mengistu promised. In any case, Sudan's supreme interest dictates that Sudan establish good relations with all countries, especially neighboring countries, and particularly those countries that have been party to the conflict in south Sudan in one way or another.

[Ahmad] Every reasonable man supports this policy. However, all we hope for is that the Libyan side will fulfill its obligations toward Sudan's security.

[Siwar al-Dhahab] Yes, this is what we hope for.

[Ahmad] May the president permit me to be more frank? I was in Ethiopia recently and insofar as the Ethiopians are concerned, they consider that the situation in Sudan is temporary by nature and, as it has been called, a transitional situation. Consequently, they believe that the idea of an Ethiopian-Sudanese reconciliation should be postponed until conditions in Sudan stabilize and until a constant situation replaces the transitional situation. Do you think, Mr President, that this idea still prevails in Ethiopia?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] The situation in Sudan is, of course, transitional. But if this situation is characterized by one thing, it is the fact that all the Sudanese sides, parties, and organizations are unanimous in supporting it, because they are the sides that brought about the current situation in Sudan. Consequently, any agreement concluded under this situation is more likely to be binding to all factions of the Sudanese people.

As for Ethiopia, it is certainly mistaken when it says that if it achieves any sort of agreement with the temporary Sudanese situation then such an agreement could only be temporary. It is true that the situation is temporary, but it enjoys the support of all the Sudanese political forces. Therefore, any commitment undertaken by this temporary government is certainly binding on any government that comes in the wake of the forthcoming elections in Sudan.

[Ahmad] Mr President, permit me to be even more frank: We have heard in Ethiopia that the Sudanese side has obligations to insure the security of the joint borders and that it has not completely fulfilled its obligations.

[Siwar al-Dhahab] We have not heard this from them and we are not aware that there is anything of the sort. The Sudanese-Ethiopian borders are fully secure — that is, except for some issues concerning the Sudanese-Ethiopian borders in a well-known area where the borders are not yet marked. There is prior agreement with the Ethiopian Government to maintain the status quo until this area's borders are permanently marked. But there is no disagreement, tension, or anything of the sort.

[Ahmad] Can John Garang act independent of constant Ethiopian support?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] Impossible. He derives his existence or launches his operations from within Ethiopia. This is fully clear to us, as proven by the fact that he has no bases inside Sudan. His bases are in Ethiopia and he receives his aid via Ethiopia. This is why we plan to solve this issue peacefully in the coming phase. We expect that John Garang will be eager for a peaceful solution, if what we recently heard from him is sincere. If this is the case, then the coming days will, God willing, prove to us whether this claim is true or not.

[Ahmad] President Mubarak recently received here in Cairo, with Khartoum's knowledge and approval, a delegation including one of John Garang's top aides. Have the talks between President Mubarak and Garang's aides been able to prepare the basis for the dialogue and understanding that all expect to begin immediately?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] The fact is, as His Excellency President Husni Mubarak has kindly informed me of what took place between him and the delegation, that they asked the president to mediate with Sudan. His response was that Sudan is eager for dialogue and for solving the issue peacefully within a united and strong Sudan and without any distinction between north and south and that there is no call for mediation, because Sudan welcomes dialogue, calls for ending the war and has expressed its readiness to negotiate. Moreover, [Mubarak said] Khartoum is the side that asked you to come to Cairo. Now that you have come, it is necessary for all sides to rest assured that Sudan's interest and security lie in finding a solution to the southern problem within the framework of a national dialogue, from which you should not absent yourself.

[Ahmad] Mr President, permit me, with your tolerance, to talk about some of the local factors in the south Sudan problem. It has been said that the motives for the rebellion in south Sudan were confined at the outset to three causes: The change introduced by the former president, dividing the south into three administrative provinces instead of a single province enjoying a form of self-rule; application of the Islamic Shari'a rules to a majority that does not embrace Islam; and the south's wish to utilize the oil discovered in south Sudan to develop the south in a manner comparable with the development of the northern provinces. Mr President, ending these three problems may reduce Garang's domination of the southerners.

[Siwar al-Dhahab] First, historically, when John Garang and his forces rebelled, no declaration had yet been made to divide the south into three provinces. Thus, the rebellion preceded the declaration dividing the south into three provinces. Application of the Shari'a took place 3 months after the rebellion, but Garang later discovered that this was a point he could use to pour more oil on the fire. John Garang's issue is not, in fact, the issue of division of the south into three provinces. He seeks, as he has declared in his pamphlets, to apply the Marxist ideology in Sudan. He has distributed pamphlets to this effect in the name of the South Sudan Liberation Army. Therefore, the issue of application of the Islamic Shari'a and the issue of division of the south are not, in fact, the two fundamental issues. Let me add another piece of evidence: We have declared in Khartoum the resumed enactment of the terms of the Addis Ababa agreement, which stresses that the south shall be a single province governed by the Addis Ababa agreement. If this was the reason for taking up arms, then Garang would have to respond to our resumed enactment of the Addis Ababa agreement and would have to cease firing.

As for the Islamic Shari'a issue, we have postponed this issue so that it may be within the jurisdiction of the constituent assembly, which will be elected next march. This assembly's first conference is expected to be held in 23 April 1986. We have postponed the issue of applying the Islamic Shari'a until the constituent assembly is elected, feeling that it will include representatives of all the people and will be more capable of making a decision in this regard.

[Ahmad] Regarding distribution of the likely oil wealth in the south, it has been said that there must be a degree of equality in development between north Sudan and south Sudan.

[Siwar al-Dhahab] The fact is that this matter can be discussed if they offer proposals. So far they have presented no proposals to us, and we are waiting. If there are disagreements on the issue of distribution of the oil revenues, these disagreements can be settled within the framework of negotiations.

[Ahmad] We now come to the international dimension of this issue. How do you visualize the Soviet Union's position toward any Ethiopian-Sudanese reconciliation? Do you expect the Soviet Union, now that its relations with Sudan have been normalized, to be a supportive element in this regard?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] I believe so because there is nothing to urge the Soviet Union to take toward Sudan a position that makes the Soviets put pressure on Ethiopia to obstruct reconciliation with Sudan.

[Ahmad] What is the nature of the relations now existing between the Soviet Union and Sudan?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] They are normal and ordinary relations. We are now discussing the idea of sending a Sudanese delegation to the Soviet Union to prove our goodwill. We are in a position in which we look toward better relations with the Soviet Union.

#### **U.S. Ambassador Receives TMC Leader's Letter**

JN131505 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1431 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Nov (SUNA) — The Foreign Ministry summoned U.S. Ambassador in Khartoum Hume Alexander Horan yesterday and handed him a letter from General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, dealing with U.S. Middle East policy and recent events in the region, especially the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia and the interception and forced landing at Sicily airport of an Egyptian plane by U.S. fighter aircraft following the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro*.

Siwar al-Dhahab's letter emphasized the need to grant the Palestinian people the right of self-determination and to establish their independent state on their national soil.

It is worth mentioning that Siwar al-Dhahab's letter comes within an Arab initiative aimed at voicing a united Arab stance vis-a-vis the recent events in the region and the U.S. position on these events.

The above-mentioned letter was delivered to his excellency the U.S. ambassador in Khartoum by the Foreign Ministry under secretary, who summoned the ambassador to his office for this purpose yesterday.

#### **Minister Denies U.S. Protested Falasha Coverage**

JN141014 Khartoum SUNA in English 0941 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum Nov. 14 (SUNA) — Acting Foreign Minister Amin Makki Madani has described as untrue recent press reports on American-Sudanese relations.

He explained the U.S. ambassador's recent meeting with Sudanese officials came in the context of relations promotion in light of the premier's visit to the United States.

As for the Falasha trial the concerned bodies have already explained it is but a part of a series of trials meant to bring to justice the defunct regime's governors for the crimes they had committed against the Sudanese people and in implementation of the principles of the April uprising he added.

Local newspapers have earlier reported that the American ambassador protested officially against permission of media coverage of Falasha trial proceedings.

#### **Further Proceedings of Falasha Trial Reported**

*JN131031 Khartoum SUNA in English 0932 GMT 13 Nov 85*

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 13 (SUNA) — The State Security Tribunal looking into the Falasha case yesterday heard testimony of the prosecution third witness Colonel Security (retired) Musa Isma'il who explained that the room in which the first defendant Maj Gen (ret) 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib had met with the American air corps officers in Washington was containing an air photo for Al-Qadarif town the sources of which he said he could not define.

He said the meeting was attended by a number of generals from U.S. Army indicating that the second operation implemented through Al-'Azazah airport was supervised by an American colonel who was in direct telephone contact through satellites with Washington.

He added that he had notified then commander-in-chief General Siwar al-Dhahab of the operation and asked him to notify al-Qadarif area commander.

The witness then read out a prosecution document including a report by refugees assistant commissioner in Al-Qadarif on the Falasha situations at the refugees camps, their transportation abroad if possible and prohibition of their admittance to Sudan. He said an aeroplane was gifted to the then state security by the Americans who used to use it for some of their private affairs after its presentation to the state security.

In reply to a question by the defence the witness said the Palestinian strugglers at al (Maagil) and Erkowit camps were not refugees. He said all the state security contacts with the international organizations were usually made through the refugees commissioner's office and that the state security had no direct relation with any organization except the International Red Cross.

Meanwhile a hot conflict aroused between the Defense Council [words indistinct] the council on questioning the witness about the Palestinian strugglers at al (Maagil) and Erkowit camps which was about to lead to withdrawal of the member from the Defence Council. [sentence as received]

#### **Court Trying Idris Hears Final Statements**

*JN141006 Khartoum SUNA in English 0936 GMT 14 Nov 85*

[Text] Khartoum Nov 14 (SUNA) — The state security tribunal trying Dr. Baha' al-Din Muhammad Idris, former president's assistant for presidential affairs, heard the final statement of the defence in its last sitting yesterday.

Idris, who was permitted to address the court, claimed that his constitutional status had dictated what he termed my service to the country and the citizens.

The prosecution presented a file describing properties of the defendant and his family and reminded the court that confiscation is among the stipulated punishments in case the defendant is convicted.

The court president said the verdict would be issued later on and then submitted to the Supreme Court for announcement.

Idris faces nine charges including economic sabotage, corruption, and violation of Israel boycotting act.

#### **Attorney General Views Second Numayri Cassette**

*JN081445 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 8 Nov 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Nov (SUNA) — The attorney general has asserted that it is useless to talk about the effect of the cassettes by butcher Numayri against the people's revolution. He added that all citizens hate Numayri and his group. In a statement to SUNA, 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati pointed out that Numayri's followers are limited and few. He added that it is useless to talk about them because they are incapable of doing anything.

Regarding the second cassette that is being circulated in Khartoum, his excellency said: We are waiting for the opinion of the security organs on whether this is Numayri's voice. He added that the security organs should follow up and seize the cassettes. The attorney general asserted that the government will continue its attempts and efforts to extradite Numayri, adding: There is hope, and we will not lose this hope.

The newspaper *AL-MAYDAM*, organ of the Sudanese Communist Party, said Friday that butcher Numayri's cassette had arrived and was being circulated in Khartoum. The paper added that in it he lambasts the communists, the Unions Alliance, and the Transitional Military Council.

#### **Telecommunications Workers Decide To Strike**

*JN091505 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1438 GMT 9 Nov 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Nov (SUNA) — The grouping of workers in the General Telecommunications Corporation has decided to stage a 6-day strike as of 1 Rabi' al-Awwal [corresponding to approximately 14 November]. This came during a meeting held today between the grouping and corporation workers. The chairman of the grouping indicated that they had met more than once with the minister of transport and communications on conditions of service in the corporation. The minister had



approved them and transferred them to the Council of Ministers, but nothing was done in this regard although 3 months had already passed.

#### Planned for 13 November

JN121021 Khartoum SUNA in English 1016 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum Nov. 12 (SUNA) — Telecommunications networks inside and outside the country will be cut off as from tomorrow due to the strike of telecommunications employees.

About nine thousand persons will enter the strike except 65 graduate engineers who refused to join the declared one-week strike.

The cause of the strike according to the chairman of Telecommunications Alliance of Trade Unions was due to the authorities failure to approve their employment conditions and to the problems of the telecommunications regional director in Juba who had been deprived from his house therein.

#### Minister Views Demands

JN140959 Khartoum SUNA in English 0934 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, Nov. 14 (SUNA) — Transport and Communications Minister James Loru has conceded great losses will be caused by the strike declared yesterday by telecommunications employees.

In a statement to SUNA, the minister said the strikers' demands were simple, just and acceptable and consultations were under way to respond to those demands.

The minister promised he will discuss with TMC Chairman Siwar al-Dhahab the seizure of the telecommunications director's house in Juba by Equatoria Governor.

Reports say that seizure together with other professional grievances prompted the strike.

#### Minister Denies Italian Embassy Threatened

JN141039 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Nov (SUNA) — Minister of Interior Lieutenant General (Police) 'Abbas Madani has denied reports published here the day before yesterday which said that the police took precautionary security measures to protect the Italian Embassy. The minister affirmed the falseness of reports, which said that the security organs in the country received information about blowing up the Italian Embassy.

The newspaper *AL-AYYAN*, which mentioned the reports, said that an unidentified person threatened to blow up the embassy, but the newspaper did not define the identity of the source.

#### Decree Issued Lifting Khartoum Curfew 13 Nov

JN131129 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Nov (SUNA) — It has been decided as of today, to lift the curfew that was imposed on the national capital on 28 September. This was announced by National Capital Commissioner General Kamal Abshar in a decree issued here today. Gen Abshar pointed out that the curfew was being lifted in accordance with the powers vested in him by the emergency law of the year 1405 Hegira and after holding consultations with the National Security Council and after reviewing all aspects pertaining to the curfew. It is being lifted, he added, because the reasons that led to the declaration of a state of emergency about 2 months ago no longer exist.

#### 'Former Regular Forces' Gang Discovered

JN131209 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 13 (SUNA) — A gang of former regular forces elements has been discovered by the police authorities, the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* reported today.

The gang has been carrying out robberies and theft activities in the national capital Police Director Gen 'Abdallah Abdu Kahin was quoted by the daily as saying.

He said these men have been supervising and following the movements of police patrols, thus they were able to carry out their acts without being caught in action by the police.

It's worth noting that the national capital has witnessed increasing theft activities during the past few weeks.

#### SAPCO Urges Increased Effort for Peace With SPLM

JN090942 Khartoum SUNA in English 0902 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, Safar, 26, Nov. 9, SUNA — Sudan African People Congress Party "SAPCO" has called for intensification of peace efforts with Sudan People Liberation Movement "SPLM."

Speaking to SUNA, the party spokesman Dr. Lam Akohl [SUNA spelling] described a military solution to the southern Sudan problem as impossible.

Garang's messages to Premier Da'Allah and the National Alliance are considered as forward steps towards national dialogue, Dr. Lam said.

#### Further Remarks

JN091123 Khartoum SUNA in English 1032 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, Nov. 9, SUNA — African Sudanese Congress Party Spokesman Dr. Lame Akhol [SUNA spelling] described as reasonable the preconditions delivered by John Garang, leader of Sudanese Peoples Liberation Movement "SPLM" in his message to Premier Dr. al-Jazuli Da'Allah and the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Country.

Interviewed by Sudan News Agency "SUNA" here yesterday Akhol said the preconditions must be studied by the Alliance and the government to pave the way for dialogue.

The meeting between the Alliance and SPLM currently under way will lead to the convening of the proposed national conference, Akhol added.

On the possibilities of his Party initiatives to contact Garang, Akhol denied any contacts adding that the African Congress Party is working within the framework of the Alliance.

The declared ceasefire decision had been violated several times by the government and SPLM, Akhol Said.

He went on to condemn the partial elections saying they will harm the national unity and lead to the absence of some parts of the country representatives in the Constituent Assembly.

Akhol urged the government to pass the people's punishment act proposed by the Alliance.

#### **Progressive Party Chairman on Domestic Issues**

*GF121802 Khartoum SUNA in English 1624 GMT 12 Nov 85*

[Text] Khartoum, Nov. 12 (SUNA) — The chairman of the Progressive People's Party, one of the newly-established parties, stressed that armed conflict would not lead to the solution of the country's problems and called for dialogue as the best way for reaching solutions to the country's issues.

Al-Yaba Surur said his party believes that it was necessary that a new policy, in which participate all national forces, on the country's problems, including the southern question, should be set up.

In an interview to SUNA, Surur said the socio-economic problems could be tackled in an atmosphere of unity, [word indistinct] that the Sudanese citizens could easily [passage indistinct].

He appealed for the establishment of a federal system into the country by transferring the country's eight regions into states with Khartoum as national capital.

He also stressed his party's strategy which calls for [passage indistinct] and participation of all in power regardless of race, religion or language discrimination.

The party's chairman said it was time that the Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army, led by Co. John Garang, to put down arms, respond to dialogue call and explain its view point in a national conference including all political forces.

On the southern problem, Surur said it was a heritage of previous successive governments since Sudan's independence parties leaders and other political bodies to exchange views on the country's issues and to brief them on his party's views and strategies.

#### **SPLA Reports Clashes With Government Forces**

*EA111703 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 11 Nov 85*

[Text] Reliable sources from Battalion 104 and 105 have made available to radio SPLA the details of the fighting that took place on 2 November 1985 at Nasir between Siwar al-Dhahab's troops and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) when Siwar al-Dhahab's troops attacked SPLA positions at (Kwat Chen Dor). The source revealed that the fighting lasted for 7 hours from 0400 to 1000 [as heard]. Six enemy soldiers were killed and many others wounded. One prisoner of war carrying a G3 rifle was also captured. His name is Hassan Issa, military number 770442. The SPLA officers who conducted the operation were First Lieutenant Nyang Chulol, Lieutenant Viu Aleo and Lieutenant Chulol Tok.

Radio SPLA correspondent accompanying the Tiger, Timsah, and Oil Battalions said that Siwar al-Dhahab's forces went wild in Abyei area killing innocent people and burning their houses. On hearing this sad news, the SPLA forces of Tiger, Timsah, and Oil Battalions under the command of Major Paul Dor Lampool immediately went to rescue the innocent people in the area. The radio SPLA correspondent said that in the course of rescuing the people from the murderous forces of Siwar al-Dhahab, the SPLA forces inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. A lot of arms and ammunition were captured and one prisoner of war, whose name is Muhammad al-Nur was also captured.

#### **TMC, Cabinet Meet, Approve Election Law**

*JN131801 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 13 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 13 Nov (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council (TMC) and the cabinet have approved the election law and decided that the overall number of constituencies should be 272, and that 247 constituencies be allocated for geographical representation. Minister of Culture and Information Dr Muhammad Bashir Hamid stated this following the TMC and cabinet meeting, which took place this morning and lasted 6 hours.

In a press statement, Dr Muhammad Bashir Hamid said that after hearing the report of the special ministerial committee investigating views on the election law and the report of the TMC Political Committee, the TMC and cabinet decided that the elections would take place as scheduled such that the first meeting of the constituent assembly will be on 26 April 1986.

#### **National Alliance Rejects TMC Elections Proposal**

*JN111058 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 11 Nov 85*

[Text] Khartoum, Nov. 11 (SUNA) — The National Alliance for the Salvation of the Country has rejected a request made by the Transitional Military Council.

The TMC proposal calls on an agreement on how new political forces be represented in the coming parliament and the way in which the forthcoming elections should be carried out.

The alliance, which is regarded as the popular political authority, considered the TMC demand as an attempt to postpone the upcoming elections due to parties, ideological differences.

In an urgent meeting held last night, the alliance stressed that the TMC and cabinet should leave power at the end of next April even if the elections were not carried out.

In case that elections were not be done in their fixed date, the alliance went on saying, the 1969 constitution should go in force and a group of five figures would be elected to form the sovereignty council and a national cabinet be chosen from the political forces regrouped in the alliance.

### Education Minister Denies Resignation Reports

JN111150 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Nov (SUNA) — Sudanese Education Minister Bashir Haju al-Tum has denied reports that he intends to resign due to this views on the broad demands by the teachers unions in the country, which have called for strike action if their demands are not met. The minister asserted that he will only leave his post if he is dismissed or at the end of the transitional period.

The cabinet yesterday decided to hold an extraordinary session later on to discuss what it called instability in the state departments.

### Bank of Sudan Issues New Bank Note 11 Nov

JN111852 Khartoum SUNA in English 1748 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum Nov 11 (SUNA) — The Bank of Sudan today issued new banknote in the framework of the government drive to delete the effects of ousted President Numayri.

The new banknotes which include a fifty pound denomination appeared today without the photographs of the ousted President Numayri, while the old banknote will remain as legal tender pending their gradual withdrawal.

The new banknote came in the framework of the government efforts aimed at effacing the impact of the ousted president.

## TUNISIA

### Es-Sebsi Denies Reports on Not Hosting PLO

GF091704 Manama WAKH in English 1600 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Dubai, Nov 9 (WAKH) — Beji Caid Es-Sebsi, Tunisian foreign minister denied reports that his country "would no longer host the PLO."

In an interview with the United Arab Emirates *AL-BAYAN* newspaper Es-Sebsi said "Tunisia respects the Palestinian decision and abides by the principle of non-intervention in the Palestinian affairs."

"If the Palestinian leadership decides to change its headquarters in a manner that would suit its interests, Tunisia will keep on backing the organization whether it is in Tunisia or in any other place," the Tunisian minister added.

In the interview Es-Sebsi also called for "an end to the Iraq-Iran war because its continuation will harm both parties and endangers Gulf security and peace."

He also said Tunisian relations with other AGCC [Arab Gulf Cooperation Council] states are "excellent", based on joint cooperation in various fields.

### Editorial Condemns UGTT Leader's 'Machinations'

PM071633 Tunis L'ACTION in French  
27 Oct 85 p 1

[Hammedi Ben Hammed editorial: "Trade Unionism at Bay"]

[Text][Tunisian General Federation of Labor (UGTT) Secretary General Habib] Achour is no longer making any secret of what he is doing. He is persisting. In fact, in view of its incongruity, the attempt to bring economic life in Sfax to a halt, which was a rash decision, can only be a deliberate attempt to provoke acts of subversion from the southern capital.

We will never be able to say it often enough: The government cannot agree to irresponsible action — especially action that is deliberately destructive and inspired by insurrection — being taken when the nation's future and progress depends on the effort it makes to consolidate valuable achievements, which are the fruits of social peace.

The law must therefore prevail over the use of violence. Life in society implies constraints, the constraints which limit all kinds of abuses, extremes, and transgressions — in short, the constraints that aim to safeguard society's interests with balance and justice. Moreover, Tunisia is not doing anything new in this sphere, since in many Western countries machinations of this kind are severely condemned and punished.

Therefore, with regard to this financial speculation that took place in the city of Sfax, it must be noted that, because of its untimely nature and the inconsistency of the reasons for it, this speculation was a flagrant violation not only of the law but also of the rules of social consensus accepted in Tunisia.

It is therefore not a trade union matter, but something very different in nature and of a very different color.

Using maneuvers that are now known to everybody, Achour is now trying to put forward in labor cells a dangerous concept of social relations, which says a great deal about his dark designs: The solution to problems, however minor and trivial they may be, cannot be found in dialogue, understanding, and solidarity, but in confrontation.

But, once again, he must be disillusioned!

The Tunisian working masses are not stupid.

The state built by Bourguiba, the political awareness he has constantly forged in his people in the past 50 years, and the intelligence and sense of responsibility of the majority of workers are such unshakable foundations that any attempt to undermine them is doomed to failure.

The resounding defeat Achour suffered in Sfax is, moreover, an illustration of that. Consequently, it is up to the true trade

unionists, those who are faithfully continuing the work of M'hammed Ali El Hammi and Farhat Hached as farsighted leaders, to put an end to this irresponsible behavior, reminding this old hand of trade union power and his acolytes that true union action must never bow to considerations that undermine the authority of the state and its invulnerability, its values, and its prestige.



## ETHIOPIA

### EPLF Reports Successes Against Regime Troops

#### 9-10 Nov Attacks

*EA121044 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 12 Nov 85*

[Text] EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] forces, which fight for the liberation and freedom of the Eritrean people, have crushed an enemy force that tried to overrun our fortifications on the Algana River in northeastern Sahel. The enemy force carried out the attack on Saturday, 9 November, at 4 a.m. The first enemy forces to move from the left flank on the Algana River, supported by heavy artillery fire, were scorched by the revolutionary fire of our patriots and forced to retreat. High-ranking dergue military officers who do not care about the casualties suffered by the oppressed soldiers then tried to cross the Algana River by deploying 14 tanks. Again, our heroic fighters could not be defeated.

The infantry and mechanized units of the EPLF then combined forces to repulse the dergue's attack. They captured five enemy tanks and destroyed five other tanks. Our tank units then used the captured tanks to attack the dergue soldiers and totally defeated the dergue's attack at exactly 12 noon. During the 8 hours of fighting our heroic fighters killed 150 enemy soldiers, wounded more than 450 others, and captured 27. Among those captured is a lieutenant. They also captured 5 T-55 tanks, 130 light and medium weapons, 2 radio communication sets, ammunition, and bombs. Five enemy tanks and one 23-mm heavy machine gun (?were destroyed).

Dergue soldiers who moved from the right and left flank of the Halhal front, supported by heavy arms, fighter jets, and helicopters were forced to retreat, leaving behind their dead and weapons. During the fighting on Sunday 10 November 190 enemy soldiers were killed, more than 300 were wounded, and 2 were captured. Also captured were 52 medium and light weapons.

#### 10-11 Nov Battles

*EA131034 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 13 Nov 85*

[Text] Heroic EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] forces are dealing a crushing blow to attacks by enemy forces on the Halhal and Nakfa fronts and the northern Sahel fronts. Our popular forces crushed the enemy when it launched an attack on the three fronts on 10 and 11 November.

On the Halal front, our forces defeated enemy troops that moved forward on the two flanks of this front on the first day, and on the right-hand flank the following day. During the victorious counterattack our comrades killed 330 enemy soldiers, wounded more than 440 others, and captured 15 of them. They also captured 127 medium and light weapons. On the Nakfa front, the enemy carried out continuous attacks against EPLF positions from the River (Moeo) as far as (Kidse). During the fighting 700

Ethiopian soldiers were killed, 980 were wounded, and 7 were captured. Also, 161 medium and light weapons were captured and 3 tanks were destroyed.

On the northeastern Sahel front, our popular forces again crushed enemy troops, which were defeated on the Algana river and tried again to capture our positions on the left and right banks of the river. During the 2 days of fighting our heroes killed 160 dergue soldiers, wounded 220 others, and captured 63 medium and light weapons and a radio communications set. Meanwhile, four tanks and four vehicles were destroyed by land mines planted by our units in the northeastern Sahel. Altogether, in the 4 days since the enemy started its attack on 9 November up to 12 November, the enemy has suffered 3,430 killed or wounded and 49 captured. Also, 5 tanks and 481 light and medium weapons were captured and 12 tanks, 4 vehicles, and a 23-mm machine gun were destroyed.

## KENYA

### Four Northern States Sign Transit Agreement

*EA091647 Nairobi KNA in English 1420 GMT 9 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 9 Nov — Four ministers of the northern corridor states yesterday signed an agreement where cooperation amongst the states will be enhanced towards interdependence in aspects of transit traffic. The agreement covered among other aspects, protocol relating to maritime port facilities, transit by rail of goods in transit, transport by road of goods in transit, facilities for transit agencies and matters related to third-party motor vehicle insurance. The agreement will make it possible for the corridor states to realise the facilitation of decreases in unit transport costs and increases in transit trade and the solving of problems faced by the states with respect to the use of the port of Mombasa, customs and documentation procedures.

The annex to the agreement also contains aspects relating to the establishment of a transit transport coordination authority, which consists of the Council of Ministers assisted by the Executive Board and the Secretariat. It was agreed that the Secretariat be located in Kenya and Kenya agreed to provide facilities and personnel for the immediate establishment of an Interim Secretariat.

The meeting also received Zaire's application for accession to the agreement, and the ministers of the four states who are already signatories to the agreement (Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi) considered and approved the application.

## UGANDA

### Waligo Views Economic Decline, Other Issues

*EA111722 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 11 Nov 85*

[Text] The prime minister and minister of finance, Mr Abraham Waligo, has disclosed that Uganda's economy has been slowing down since the middle of last year. He told a news conference in Kampala today that by the time of the 27 July coup the economy

was on a fast downward trend, and since the change of government the continuation of some activities [as heard] have interrupted the revival of the economy. He pointed out that whereas there has had to be a rise in [word indistinct] expenditure in a bid to repay some of the items which were looted during the change of government, the major economic activities such as coffee deliveries have been interrupted as well as the transport and the electricity system.

On foreign aid Mr Waligo expressed optimism to secure more assistance. He said that during the recent South Korean finance meeting he presented Uganda's position on her financial requirements. He said many donor countries including major financial bodies such as the IMF and the World Bank are prepared to assist.

Answering a question on the hijack of a Uganda Airlines plane Mr Waligo said that efforts are being made to get detailed information regarding the issue. There were 44 on board and 5 crew members on board.

On the plight of the students who may not be able to sit their examinations due to the current situation in their areas, the prime minister said that the government will not postpone the current examinations program as it could affect the entire majority of the students due to sit this year.

On the Nairobi peace talks, the prime minister said that the Uganda Government will still take the same stand on a peaceful settlement. He said as far as the government is concerned they are going ahead with the negotiations so long as both the chairman of the talks and the delegation of the National Resistance Movement, NRM, are prepared to continue with the talks. Mr Waligo pointed out that the stage at which the talks had reached is progressive and hoped that the committee will soon hand in its report.

Mr Waligo reiterated government commitment to uphold the freedom of the press in Uganda. He stressed that the freedom of the press in the country will be protected. But he cautioned against sensational journalism and urged the press to be constructive. The press conference was also attended by the minister of information and broadcasting, Dr Ojok Mulozi.

### **Waligo Meets UK, U.S. Envoys; Views Nairobi Talks**

*EA082016 Kampala Domestic Service  
in English 1700 GMT 8 Nov 85*

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Waligo has expressed the government's appreciation of the solid support that Britain continues to extend to the people of Uganda. Mr Waligo expressed this appreciation at a meeting with the British high commissioner to Uganda, Mr Colin McLean, who called on him in his office in Kampala this morning.

Later the prime minister received the U.S. charge d'affaires in Uganda, Mr Bennett, and asked him to convey his gratitude to the American Government for the courtesy and generosity with which he was received while in the U.S. recently. He informed the envoy of the fruitful discussions he had in New York with the

official of the State Department. Mr Waligo also discussed the progress of the Nairobi peace talks and informed the American envoy that the Uganda Government is totally committed to the success of the peace talks. He informed him that the talks are progressing well and that the government is very optimistic about this outcome. The prime minister appealed for American economic and technical assistance once the peace for which the government is working very hard is finally established.

### **Waligo Views Current Issues on Talk Show**

*EA082131 Kampala Domestic Service  
in English 1400 GMT 8 Nov 85*

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Abraham Waligo, has reaffirmed the government's full commitment to see that peace prevails in Uganda and called upon all peace-loving citizens to contribute positively to the peace process. He said that the government is optimistic about the outcome of the peace talks now going on in Nairobi between the Military Council and the National Resistance Movement, and expressed confidence that government will establish stability in the country. The prime minister, who has just returned from a 5-week long overseas trip, was speaking in a discussion program to be broadcast by Radio Uganda at 9.30 p.m. and Uganda TV after the 9 o'clock news tonight. Others taking part in the program were the vice-chairman of the Military Council and minister of defense, Colonel Toko, and the minister of information and broadcasting, Dr Ojok Mulozi.

Mr Waligo paid tribute to the Military Council for all the efforts it has put in so as peace returns to Uganda and for the improvement it has put in so as peace returns to Uganda and for the improvement of the security situation in the country. He described the security situation, especially in Kampala, as very healthy compared to the time when he left the country more than a month ago when there was a lot of panicking.

On the peace process, the prime minister regretted that not enough is being done on the part of the citizens. He noted that peace can only be achieved by collective effort and called upon the population to contribute more to it by organizing activities like peace demonstrations, as the Uganda community in Nairobi demonstrated recently.

He made a passionate appeal to the local press to take constructive sides when reporting on events in the country, especially as regards the current peace talks in Nairobi. He blamed the press for being one-sided and said that the Uganda press representatives who were in Nairobi saw it fit not at all to mention the meetings he held in his hotel suite with members of the National Resistance Movement [NRM] and Ron Mutebi. He stressed that the Uganda Government regards the members of the NRM as their true brothers and had held amicable discussions with them, even after official peace talks in their respective hotels.

He said that the government has achieved a lot during this short time especially as regards the security situation.

He appealed to the local press to work for peace so that Uganda can be a stable country to live in.

On the alleged indiscipline among the soldiers, the prime minister commended the efforts of the ministry of defense in dealing with those who break the law. He blamed some members of the public in contributing to the bad behavior of soldiers because some hire them to kill their friends for personal benefit.

#### Further Report

*EA082137 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
1900 GMT 8 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] The prime minister paid tribute to President Moi and all the people of Kenya for their sincere devotion to efforts to bring peace to this country. He asked the people of Uganda to be prepared for a big celebration when a peace agreement is signed. But, he added that it will take time to clean [as heard] what has gone wrong and called upon the people of Uganda to be united and work for a prosperous nation. Mr Waligo thanked members of the fighting forces who have reached an understanding with the Military Council. He appealed to those who have not yet laid down their arms to do so, so that there can be total peace.

The vice chairman of the Military Council and minister for defense, Colonel Toko, paid tribute to the head of state, General Tito Okello, for giving an opportunity to the people of Uganda to decide their destiny. He noted that it will be a great loss if the people of Uganda do not fully utilize this chance.

Col Toko thanked all Ugandans in the country and abroad who had shown a desire for peace and given their personal views to the Uganda delegation of the peace talks in Nairobi. Such views, he said, helped a lot in the peace discussions. He paid special tribute to President Moi and religious leaders for their efforts to see peace attained in Uganda.

The minister said that after reaching an agreement with the national Resistance Movement there will be another peace talk in Uganda during which a cross-section of the public will be invited to participate.

He criticized the local press for being negative about peace in Uganda. Col Toko emphasized that there should be nobody to deceive others that the border of Uganda will be changed. Uganda, he said, is one country, and Ugandans should learn to live with one another.

#### Liberal Party Chief Praises Pro-Government Forces

*EA081214 Kampala Domestic Service  
in English 1700 GMT 7 Nov 85*

[Text] The chairman of the National Liberal Party, Mr (Atoma) Tiberio Okenyi, has commended Fedemu [Federal Democratic Movement of Uganda], UFM [Uganda Freedom Movement], UNRF [Uganda National Rescue Front] and FUNA [Former Uganda National Army] for their patriotic and nationalistic attitude towards the country.

In a press release issued in Kampala today, Mr Okenyi said the four fighting groups had demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt that they were truly fighting for the liberation of the country

from what he called the despotic regime of Obote, unlike NRA-NRM, [National Resistance Army-National Resistance Movement], who apparently were and are still fighting for personal position of power. He said had the NRA-NRM returned home, today soldiers could have returned to barracks and the nation would not have been faced with the present problems of fighting and killing.

He refuted allegations by the leader of the NRA, Mr Museveni, that the problem in Uganda is that the leadership has been mainly from the north. He also defended the role of the UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] in the country's politics. He said the UNLA is a conglomeration of fronts in Uganda and is being unjustifiably blamed for political roles perpetrated by bankrupt politicians. He charged that the chief culprit of Uganda's misrule has been UPC [Uganda People's Congress].

#### Minister, Fedemu Leader Urge End of Hostilities

*EA101932 Kampala Domestic Service  
in English 1000 GMT 10 Nov 85*

[Text] The minister of planning and economic development, Professor Yoweri Kyesimira, has stressed that the guerrilla war was waged to achieve political objectives and not to earn portfolios in the incumbent government. Addressing a public rally at Kayunga trading centre in Mukono District yesterday, Prof Kyesimira said that after the fall of the Obote regime political parties and fighting forces should come together and work out a peace process instead of seeking allocations of jobs in the Military Council. He pointed out that no single fighting group can claim to have waged a guerrilla war to an extent warranting it to come to power [as heard].

The guerrilla war, he said, was waged on many fronts involving mostly the ordinary people who supported the guerrillas in various ways. Meaningful peace, therefore, said Prof Kyesimira, can most fairly be negotiated on behalf of those people in their own country so that they can contribute to the effectiveness of such peace. At the end of a successful guerrilla war he said the country should see the restoration of peoples rights which should include the choice of their own government.

The commander of Fedemu [Federal Democratic Movement] Lieutenant Colonel George Mkwanga told the rally that the people of Buganda should forthwith reject the perpetrators of war, adding that the Baganda must never again allow [themselves] to be used as donkeys by power hungry self-seekers working for their personal ends. He said Fedemu joined the Military Council because the new government offered opportunities for peace which his movement was fighting for. He further explained that Fedemu had decided to fight against NRA because it provoked them by attacking their positions and taking their arms.

Lt Col Nkwanga therefore called upon Fedemu and UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] soldiers to coexist and work together in restoring peace in Kayunga. He called upon the people of Kayunga to urge their children still in the bush to leave fighting for whatever cause and come home.

V. 14 Nov 85

Prof Kyesimira and his delegation were welcomed by an elder, Mr (Lore Namkanira), who said civilians in Kayunga are living in harmony with UNLA and Fedemu soldiers. Later Lt Col Nkwanga toured the camps where NRA detained and tortured some opponents. One of the victims was Mr (Matubu) now in hospital in (Namagrama) with one of his eyes plucked out by NRA soldiers.

### Defense Chief Attacks Press on Current Issues

EA112125 Kampala Domestic Service  
in English 1700 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] The chief of the defense forces, Lieutenant General Bazilio Olara Okello, has strongly defended the government's decision to allow the people who served in the Armed Forces during Amin's rule to take part in the country's political process. In a 7-page press release issued in Kampala today, the Lieutenant general also lashed at the press, warning them not to mistake the government's sincere desire for peace, unity, and reconciliation and its genuine commitment to the observance and promotion of human rights, for weakness. He dismissed as misinformation allegations that Ugandans from West Nile are Anyanya and Amin's men. The truth, he said, is that those people are Ugandans who had since 1979 been refugees and guerrilla fighters based in countries bordering northern Uganda. He called on newsmen to examine the implication of the derogatory and divisive designation of Amin's men.

On the question of punishing people who committed crimes during Amin's rule before going into exile, Lt Gen Olara Okello said that in his opinion the law should be applied not only to those who may have committed crimes in the post-Amin period. He stressed that for the sake of justice and fairness the law must be applied uniformly just as much as in the interest of peace and reconciliation we must not exclude any group from the political process. Let the people of this nation and the world know, he declared, that I regard our decision to include all Ugandan groups in a new political framework as a moral obligation on our part to our nation and humanity. We are therefore ready to take any blame for our moral courage to forgive the past and seek genuine peace and reconciliation.

Turning to allegations of indiscipline and misconduct of the Armed Forces, Lt Gen Okello expressed concern that the efforts of the Military Council had not been appreciated by the press. In a number of cases, he noted, they have undermined our efforts by highlighting only cases of misconduct and not informing the public about some of the exemplary and disciplinary action certain officers and men have taken. Moreover, he went on, the wanton acts of aggression and damage engaged in by some fighting groups still in the bush have never been brought to the attention of the public. He said to date he had not yet heard a single voice raised against the massive violation of human rights committed daily by the National Resistance guerrillas by their reckless acts of aggression, looting, destruction of property, and killing of innocent people. Related to this conspiracy of silence about the suffering of our people in these areas of the country

where National Resistance fighters are operating, he added, is the total lack of understanding the press and media has displayed on the nature of guerrilla warfare.

He urged reporters to do their best to ascertain the truth before feeding the public on half-baked stories. For us Ugandans, he concluded, we must not betray the future of our children by engaging in petty politics of division. Let prosperity and history say that we stood firm for the interest, unity, and integrity of Ugandans even in the difficult circumstances, he declared.

### Official on Rights of Former 'Security Elements'

EA092234 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1413 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Kampala, 9 Nov, (SUNA) — A senior Ugandan official, Secretary of the Uganda People's Congress (UPC) Dr Adonia [Tiberondwa], who used to be the minister of industry in Milton Obote's government, has called for the holding of a national conference in Uganda, in which all forces would participate to draw up an ideal formula for government acceptable to all Ugandan groups. In a memorandum he submitted to President [as received] Tito Okello, Adonia warned that guerrilla war might break out in the country if the "security elements" that worked under Obote were not allowed to take part in the current peace negotiations.

The memorandum submitted by the Ugandan official drew attention to the need for the Uganda Government to consider these "security forces", which worked for Obote and which are said to be in the forests with all their weapons.

The SUNA correspondent in Kampala says that there were reports in the Ugandan capital, Kampala, that elements supporting the deposed president, Milton Obote, had set up training camps in the Mbale area, which lies 200 miles east of Kampala. The reports said that government forces attacked these camps last week and destroyed them.

### Overseas Missions To Close; Museveni Views Issues

EA140554 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English  
13 Nov 85 p 1

[Report by STANDARD reporter: "Hijack: Okello in Plea to Moi"]

[Text] Uganda head of state Gen Tito Okello has appealed to President Daniel arap Moi to intervene in securing the release of a hijacked plane belonging to Uganda airline allegedly by the National Resistance Army (NRA). Gen Okello also demanded the release of passengers on the aircraft saying they were innocent people.

NRA Leader Yoweri Museveni has meanwhile said the plane would not be released unless the government guarantees that it will not be used again in ferrying ex-Amin soldiers into Kampala. The 44 passengers the Fokker Friendship was carrying were however free to go "wherever they want". Mr Museveni, said the plane had been hijacked by people opposed to its being used to carry ex-Amin's soldiers from West Nile to Kampala to join



government forces. Mr Museveni said the hijackers were soldiers sympathetic to his movement. He was being interviewed by pressmen yesterday as Uganda peace talks which have been going on uninterrupted at committee stage since Tuesday last week continued behind closed doors at Harambee House, Nairobi.

Mr Museveni said the regime of Gen Tito Okello was disintegrating because of the "heavy military defeat" it had been suffering over the past two months and because of killing innocent civilians.

Meanwhile, reports say Uganda will shortly cease to be effectively represented overseas. Most of its missions are to be closed. One or two key posts will be put on a caretaker basis, reports Arnold Raphael from London. Mr Shafiq Arain, the outgoing envoy in London who immediately resigned but was asked to stay on after the July military coup, takes formal leave of the queen tomorrow and finally departs on Friday.

#### Report on Missions Denied

EA140549 Kampala Domestic Service  
in English 1400 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has refuted a report in *THE STANDARD* newspaper that it plans to close most of its missions abroad. In a press release issued in Kampala this afternoon the ministry said it plans to close only three missions and open four new ones in the near future. The ministry is also in the process of carrying out the normal posting and transfer exercise which will involve the recall to Kampala to those officers who have served abroad for 6 or more years and the posting to the missions of officers who have served in Kampala for 5 or more years.

#### Surrendered NRA Troops Exhibited at Rally

EA102224 Kampala Domestic Service  
in English 1900 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Twelve soldiers of the National Resistance Army, [NRA], have surrendered along with their weapons to UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] and Fedemu [Federal Democratic Movement] forces in Kayunga, Mukono District. The 12 soldiers said they have abandoned the NRA because they see no more reason to fight against their fellow Ugandans. They said the NRA was beginning to favor some soldiers on tribal lines and they did not see the need to continue fighting for a movement with tribalistic inclinations.

Former NRA soldiers were shown to a member of the Military Council, Lieutenant Colonel George Nkwanga, at a public rally in Kayunga Trading Center today. Other dignitaries present at the occasion were the minister of planning and economic development, Mr Yoweri Kyesimira, and the chief protocol officer of Fedemu, Mr (Lucius Kwavinga). The visitors were received by the joint commanders of the UNLA and Fedemu, Second Lieutenant Ocon and Captain (Kiso), respectively. Addressing the public, Lieutenant Colonel Nkwanga called upon the people of

(?Buganda) to reject leaders who wanted to impose themselves on the people by force of the gun without democratic process.

According to the UNLA and Fedemu commanders, the NRA soldiers have been driven out of Kayunga, where they were terrorising the people, and the prisoners detained by them in various detention camps released.

#### Government Denies NRA About To Storm Kampala

EA141007 Kampala Domestic Service  
in English 0700 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] A spokesman of the Military Council has dismissed reports in a local newspaper that the National Resistance Army, NRA, is in control of Masindi and can take over Gulu if they wish. He also dismissed rumors that the NRA is about to storm Kampala. The spokesman pointed out that the rumors cannot possibly be true because the originators of this information have been playing the game for the last 3 months. The government appeals to everyone to go about his or her normal life as usual.

#### Commentary: Views Peace Talks, Plane Hijacking

EA131654 Kampala Domestic Service  
in English 1400 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The fourth round of peace talks between the Military Council and the NRM-NRA [National Resistance Movement-National Resistance Army] under the chairmanship of President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya entered its 3d week as of Monday this week. During the period of the fourth round of talks the Military Council government has proved beyond any reasonable doubt that it is totally committed to a peaceful settlement of the country's problems despite continued escalation of demands by the NRM-NRA.

It will be recalled that during the past 2 weeks numerous events caused by the NRM-NRA have taken place which by themselves could have shaken if not destroyed the good intention of the peace talks in Nairobi. The formation of a government by the NRM-NRA in the western zone of the country and the hijacking of a Ugandan aircraft carrying innocent citizens cast a lot of doubt on the minds of peace-loving Ugandans on the seriousness of the NRM-NRA towards peace.

The hijacking of a Ugandan aircraft by the NRM-NRA brought to the peace talks a new dimension of criminal acts of international terrorism which must be condemned by Ugandans and the world community at large. The NRM-NRA must show their total commitment to peace if the accord expected to be arrived at in Nairobi is to be believed and taken seriously. The NRM-NRA must show to the world its concern for humanity by immediately and unconditionally releasing the Ugandan aircraft together with the crew and passengers.

## BURUNDI

### Finance Minister Presents Draft 1986 Budget

EA081945 Dakar PANA in French 1137 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Bujumbura, 8 Nov (ABP-BUR/PANA) — On Thursday the Burundi minister of finance, Mr Pierre Ngenzi, presented a regular draft bill on the Burundi ordinary budget for 1986 to the seventh regular session of the National Assembly.

On Saturday, the budget will be voted on by members of parliament. It totals around 20,029 billion Burundi francs. According to the finance minister, it reflects the continuation of the austerity policy which the government made an imperative some years ago in order to carry out the objective of stabilizing public finances by 1986 with a view to rehabilitating the national economy.

Acknowledging that the continuous increase in expenditures over revenue leads to excessive indebtedness as well as inflationary tendencies in the country and to the devaluation of the Burundi franc vis-a-vis foreign currencies, Ngenzi pointed out that the governments efforts to increase expenditure on development programs have been doubled through a search for revenue to pay for them. "This stabilization," he added, "has been achieved thanks to an anticipated increase in public revenue of about 2,047 billion Burundi francs, an increase of 11.5 percent. Meanwhile, expenditures will rise by only 1,065 billion Burundi francs, that is, 5.6 percent compared to the ordinary-expenditures budget voted for the current year."

Ngenzi also said that the 1986 budget will no longer have to support the heavy burden caused by important payments due in earlier years. "In fact," he stressed, "whereas debts amounting to 2,500 million and 2,000 million francs respectively had to be settled in 1983 and 1984, the 1986 budget will carry less than 700 million Burundi francs in this area."

However, the minister concluded, the small size of local savings is a handicap to the continuation of the development programs set out in the country's fourth 5-year economic and social development plan (1983-87). This obliges the government to borrow and, accordingly, to increase the debts.

## CAMEROON

### France's Guy Penne Arrives in Yaounde for Talks

AB081910 Paris AFP IN French 1439 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Yaounde, 8 Nov (AFP) — Guy Penne, the French president's special adviser on African affairs, arrived in Yaounde this morning from Maroua (northern Cameroon), where he was met on arrival yesterday by the French ambassador to Cameroon.

Guy Penne was received late this morning by President Paul Biya who later invited the French official to lunch, accompanied by several Cameroonian ministers, including Foreign Affairs Minister Eteki Mboumoua and Charles Doumba, organizational

secretary of the RDPC (Cameroon People's Democratic Movement).

The discussions that President Biya held with President Mitterrand's adviser were describe as "very political" by French diplomatic sources. Observers also noted that their discussions centered, among others, on the Chadian issue, especially as it may be recalled that Guy Penne met with Chadian President Hissein Habre in Ndjamea on Thursday morning before leaving for northern Cameroon. In this regard, one can compare Guy Penne's visit with that of Gabonese President Omar Bongo's envoy who was received on Tuesday by the Cameroonian head of state and who, after the audience at the palace, disclosed to the press:

"My country is currently hosting a meeting of consultations between some members of the Ndjamea government and a delegation of the Action and Coordination Committee of the CDR (Revolutionary Democratic Council — an opposition group) in order to find an acceptable solution ...."

Guy Penne's visit to the Cameroonian capital will end on Saturday morning.

### Received by Biya

AB091515 Dakar PANA in French 1025 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Yaounde, 9 Nov (CAMNEWS/PANA) — Cameroonian head of state Paul Biya on Friday in Yaounde received for talks and for a luncheon Guy Penne, adviser to the French President Francois Mitterrand for African affairs. Mr Penne told the press that there is no particular reason to explain why several French officials visited Yaounde recently. He was referring to French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas' visit to Cameroon a week ago and the forthcoming visit of a French delegation to take part in the meeting of the Franco-Cameroonian joint commission. "My presence in Yaounde," he said, "is only a stopover on my way to Libreville from Ndjamea."

Mr Penne, who held talks that lasted 1 hour and 50 minutes with President Biya, only stated that things are going well. Speaking on the Chadian problem, he reiterated the stand of the French Government which does not believe in a military solution to this conflict and encourages reconciliation between the various factions, stressing however that the French Government cannot substitute for the Chadians themselves.

Speaking about the turn which the issue of the problem of immigrants has taken in the campaigns for legislative elections in France, the adviser for African affairs to the French president pointed out France needed the contribution of these immigrants for its development and that they have the same rights and respect as any other French worker.

Mr Guy Penne, who arrived from Ndjamea on Friday morning and is expected to leave for Libreville on Saturday morning, is accompanied by Mr Chatelais, the new director for African and Malagasy affairs at the Ministry of External Relations.

The visit of Mr Penne, it will be recalled, comes 1 week before that of Mr Christian Nucci, French minister for cooperation, who will lead his country's delegation to Yaounde for the forthcoming session of the Franco-Cameroon Joint Commission.

### Biya Calls for Creation of Reserve Corps

AB101546 Dakar PANA in French 1116 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Yaounde, 10 Nov (CAMNEWS/PANA) — Cameroonian head of state Paul Biya said on Saturday in Yaounde that he was in favor of the creation of a reserve corps to ensure popular defense. Mr Biya, who was presiding over the traditional passing out ceremony of cadet officers of the Cameroonian Military Inter-Service School (EMIAC), stressed the desire of Cameroon to remain a peaceful country while supporting the struggle against colonialism and apartheid in South Africa.

Reviewing the concept of defense, Mr Biya pointed out that Cameroon cannot continue to maintain an exclusively active army and expressed the view that the creation of a reserve corps — a Cameroonian option for the people's defense — is an innovation which, he said, will make it possible to establish harmonious relations between the army and the civil population. The head of state, however, reaffirmed his desire to maintain relations of good-neighborliness and ties of friendship and cooperation with friendly countries.

Addressing the young graduates, President Biya said the watchwords for the current batch of graduates are rigor and morality. Among the present graduates are some Burkinabe nationals, a fact which demonstrates the desire of the two countries to maintain effective cooperation in the military field.

## CHAD

### France's Guy Penne Concludes Visit; Comments

AB082220 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The special adviser to President Francois Mitterrand on African affairs has paid a second visit to our country. Mr Guy Penne, who arrived in Ndjamena yesterday morning, left our capital today after visiting Moundou, in the Logone Occidental, and Sarh in Middle Chari. Received by President Hissein Habre in audience on his return to Ndjamena, Mr Guy Penne stated to the press after talks with the head of state that, in the economic field, France will continue to give assistance to our country and that France specifically has noted the financial difficulties facing the National Cotton Company of Chad, Cotontchad. Politically, France is doing all in its power for the achievement of reconciliation among Chadians. The French adviser spoke with (?Badjiranga Fachid and Saranga Zaridou), reporters of Radio Chad and the CHADIAN NEWS AGENCY:

[Begin recording][Penne] This is my second time coming to Chad. I was in Ndjamena during my last visit. I was even received by President Hissein Habre in Ndjamena when I came down here. He repeatedly (?spoke) about the industrial sector. It is therefore in response to his personal invitation that I, in fact, went to

Moundou, Banda, and Sarh. I met the French community there and French expatriates who work very well. [Sentence indistinct] So I and the delegation accompanying me, — I, in charge of West African and Malagasy affairs; the secretary of Mr Ronald Dumas; and the ambassador of France — were able to visit industrial projects which were faced with a certain number of difficulties but which constitute units with good performance. I was thus able to evaluate the difficulties being encountered by Cottontchad following the falling prices with the (?flooding) of the international cotton market. [Sentence indistinct] The management of Cottontchad is facing difficulties which we are going to try to resolve with the assistance of the European Community and other international financial organizations. We also visited other factories. So, France participates a lot in the industrial sector, either on its own or often in association with other organizations. We found this trip very interesting and it gave us the opportunity to judge the profitability of the ventures.

[First reporter] You were just received by the president of the Republic, El Hadj Hissein Habre. Can you tell us the subject of your talks?

[Second reporter] (?Does Mr Guy Penne's trip to Africa usher in a political event or a diplomatic action)?

[Penne] What I can tell you is that tomorrow I will continue my trip to Cameroon where I will meet President Biya, and the next day I will be in Libreville where I will meet President Bongo. It goes without saying that France has long been aware of the fact that there is no military solution to the Chadian crisis and that every effort must be made to achieve national reconciliation. France is doing all in its power towards the resolution of the Chadian problem, either during our contacts with Chadians we encounter in Paris or in the definition of political standpoints. On the international scene, the president of the Republic has clearly pointed out that all the efforts by France will be geared at restoring national reconciliation in Chad. [End recording]

### Bardai Cites CDR'S Acheikh Ibn Oumar on Events

AB081330 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Summary From Poor Reception] "After the comrade head of state's press conference, the journalists turned to Comrade Acheikh Ibn Oumar. Answering question on speculations about his arrest and the significance he gives to his release and that of his colleagues, the comrade secretary general of the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR], emphasized that the disputes within the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] are internal disputes; they do not concern the basis of our struggle, its tactics, its strategy, or its principles. It concerns purely administrative matters that conform with the framework of the struggle against Habre's system." It would be better for our revolutionary forces to form a new organization to settle any specific problems that go beyond our people for the smooth running of our struggle, and for expanding our objectives.

Continuing his answer, Comrade Acheikh Ibn Oumar said: Differences actually cropped up between the GUNT leadership and myself and gave rise to all sorts of speculations and rumors

within the army that led to clashes, leaving many soldiers dead. When this incident occurred, I acted quickly to calm the situation. "Unfortunately, the situation that prevailed at the time of this misunderstanding did not permit us to accomplish our mission. Continuing, the comrade secretary general of the CDR said: Even during our detention, we did not stop the political debate." Since we are in the same revolutionary grouping with Comrade President Goukouni, we ended up understanding one another and settled the differences between us in order to sign the Cotonou agreement and other documents. We have now turned a new page in our political conduct. "This does not exclude discussions and even divergence." "We can have differences without necessarily being enemies."

"Asked who holds the key for a peaceful settlement of the Chadian conflict, Comrade Acheikh Ibn Oumar said the key is not in the hands of Hissain Habre," but it is in the hands of his French masters who should intensify efforts to bring about peace, and who should not resort to force by using French troops. French troops are still present in the CAR, ready to fight our revolutionary forces.

Asked about the meeting in Libreville between a so-called delegation of the CDR and a delegation of the Ndjamenan group, Comrade Acheikh Ibn Oumar, after recalling that many groups, especially in Paris, write either on behalf of the CDR, the Chadian Armed Forces [FAT], and so on, said that as secretary general of the CDR he keeps his distance from some of the leaders of these groups.

"Finally, answering a question on the new prospects for unity, the comrade secretary general of the CDR stressed that previous experience had been rich because it made us know our shortcomings as time passed. It was a rich experience." With our faith and revolutionary principles we will be able to live up to the exigencies of our struggle. "We hope the new phase will strengthen us in our determination and conviction to undertake another experience that will show the difference between our friend and our enemy."

## CONGO

### AFP: Cooperation Talks Underway With E. Europeans

ABI13135 Paris AFP in French 0903 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Brazzaville, 13 Nov (AFP) — Economic and trade cooperation between Congo and East European socialist countries will be at the center of discussions to be held by Congolese and East European experts during the 4-day conference sponsored by UNCTAD and which is going on in Brazzaville.

The seminar, which opened on Tuesday, will focus on the study of ways and means to develop trade relations between Congo and East European countries. Besides that, those countries' trade and industrial practices and techniques will also be viewed, mainly as regards external trade.

The 109 Congolese participants and delegates from Socialist countries, namely Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and the USSR, will also take stock of

the economic and trade cooperation between Congo and the East European countries.

This seminar is the 11th of its kind organized by UNCTAD regarding the program of technical assistance between developing countries and East European countries.

According to official circles in Brazzaville, despite Congo's willingness to boost its trade with East European countries in order to promote its economy, the volume of exchange with the Socialist bloc only represents 3 percent of the total volume of exchanges abroad.

## GABON

### Bongo Returns From U.S., FRG, Thailand; Comments

AB072310 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Excerpts] President Omar Bongo returned home late this morning to Libreville from a 3-week tour to three countries — the United States, the FRG, and Thailand. In the United States, the Gabonese head of state addressed the UN General Assembly on 18 October on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of that organization. In the FRG, his visit was essentially on the good relations that that country maintains with Gabon. And finally, in Thailand, Omar Bongo's visit ended up with the signing of trade agreements, to which we will come back very soon. But before then, let us listen to the statement President Bongo made to reporters this morning at the Leon Mba Airport in Libreville. He first spoke about the refusal of countries with veto power at the UN Security Council to grant Africa the right to a seat on the Security Council, which he requested last October 18 at the UN General Assembly:

[Begin Bongo recording] And if it did not please some countries which have veto powers at the United Nations, it is their business. For my part, I said what we think about the whole thing. I spoke about it in 1977 and I have said it again this year, and if I had the occasion to talk about it again, I would do so. It is not by speaking once or twice that people will really understand the dangers that threaten Africa. One sees, for example, what is happening in Angola — an African country is attacked, the case is brought before the United Nations, the aggressor is condemned, and sanctions are decided against such a country. Yet one country uses its veto power to say no. Will Africa always continue to be a victim of the very thing that she participated in setting up? I don't think so!

In any case, this is not a major preoccupation for Gabon, but at least we have said what we think. We hope our call was heard by the other heads of state, and from now on we will have other countries join us. [End recording]

Omar Bongo expressed the hope that the Chadian brothers fighting each other would arrive at settling the conflict between them. His return to Libreville comes at a time when representative delegations of the Ndjamenan government and the Action and Coordination Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic



Council [CDR] are meeting in Libreville. Let's listen to the Gabonese president's feeling about this meeting:

[Begin Bongo recording] The CDR is here and I know their viewpoint, yet its leader was arrested — I read in the press over there that he has been released. If those who have come here are in contact with Acheikh Ibn Oumar, we are ready to give them all our good will without usurping anybody's prerogatives. I would like to make my stand clear for everybody to understand that we are not here to pull the ground out from under the OAU's feet or anybody else's. No, I saw President Hissain Habre. He sent an envoy to me to ask whether we can help in any way, and this is what we have done. I believe that once this conference has ended, it will be my duty to inform those concerned, either President Sassou Nguesso, who is charged with this conflict, or the chairman of the OAU. If the OAU chairman is listening to me, he should know that we are not settling this problem outside what was agreed upon within the OAU. The first meeting of this kind was held in Gabon, and so we are used to doing things openly. The first deputy prime minister sent me a message briefing me on this meeting and on the spirit in which they are meeting to find a solution to their conflict. And when I was at the OAU, I had the occasion to hold talks with many heads of state. I can say that I know more or less what the real outcome of the negotiations on Chad will be tomorrow. It is only a matter of time. [End recording]

After this statement, the head of state spoke about his visit to the FRG, which was marked by that country's reaffirmation to build the new premises of the Gabonese Ministry of Training, and he also spoke on his visit to Thailand. This is what Omar Bongo had to say about his visit to that country:

[Begin Bongo recording] We did not go there to engage in politics because I do not have any politics to engage in in these countries. The only politics we know is in the economic field. We also went there to make the voice of Gabon heard. We saw a big market with many things that our Lebanese brothers sell to us here and about which we did not know — triangular trade. We took the necessary precautions to make sure that in the future Thailand sells directly to us in Gabon through companies that will be created. We shall no longer deal through small traders in Gabon who sell to us at twice and the price they paid over there.

We were given a very warm reception, especially for the first time. As you know, we are the first African country to go there. The king and the prime minister told us so. Once again we went there in the name of Africa, and I think Africa will be grateful to us for that. [End Recording]

#### **Guy Penne Delivers Mitterrand Message to Bongo**

AB101108 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1900 GMT  
9 Nov 85

[Text] Guy Penne, adviser to French President Francois Mitterrand for African affairs, has arrived in Gabon. Some hours after his arrival in Libreville, he met President Omar Bongo. Listen to Guy Penne as he summarizes his talks with President Bongo in an interview with the Gabonese press:

[Begin recording][Penne] I was in Libreville (?) weeks ago. It is a tradition that the president of the French Republic consults with President Bongo on general problems which concern not only bilateral issues — that is concerning cooperation between France and Gabon — but also on political problems which concern the region. We have just held talks during which I delivered a message from the president of the French Republic. We discussed the issues of bilateral cooperation as well as the various problems [words indistinct] which concern President Bongo in particular, and he asked me to deliver a number of messages to the president of the French Republic.

[Unidentified reporter] When you talk about certain African topics, the issue that comes to the mind immediately is Chad.

[Penne] In fact, we talked at length about Chad. We know the important role which President Bongo plays in the national reconciliation efforts. We also know the constant standpoint of the president of the French Republic, which is that there cannot be any military solution in Chad but rather a solution through national reconciliation. I think that all the African heads of state who are concerned about problems of national reconciliation in Chad have favored this standpoint. Well, France encourages all such heads of state, and I think that President Bongo is making special efforts [words indistinct]. [End recording]

#### **Government Adopts Draft Budget for 1986**

AB101137 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1900 GMT  
9 Nov 85

[Text] The government of President Omar Bongo on Friday adopted a draft budget for 1986 totalling 720 billion CFA francs. The budget falls short by 58 billion CFA francs compared to that of 1985. Earnings will come mainly from fiscal and nonfiscal dues amounting to 317 and 173.9 billion CFA francs respectively, as well as from loans of 120 billion CFA francs. Expenditures are scheduled as follows: 162 billion CFA francs for servicing the public debt, 238 billion CFA francs for the current budget, while investments will amount to 320 billion CFA francs.

The main feature of this budget is that the financial austerity policy declared by the state in 1978, is being maintained, according to Zacharie Myboto, minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, who was reporting on the cabinet meeting. In view of the particularly difficult economic context, the Council of Ministers consequently decided to reschedule or postpone some current projects, he pointed out. President Bongo, in particular, asked the minister for state companies to ensure henceforth the more rigorous management of these companies.

#### **ZAIRE**

#### **Mobutu Returns After U.S., France Visits**

AB100845 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT  
10 Nov 85

[Text] After a 1-month tour, the chairman of the MPR returned to Zaire yesterday via Gbadolite after a 30-minute technical stopover in Bangui, CAR. While in New York and Washington,

the father of the nation had very fruitful discussions with political leaders and businessmen. He met notably with Vice President Bush; Chester Crocker, the assistant secretary for African affairs; and the managing directors of the World Bank and of the Bank of America.

Finally, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko held discussions with President Francois Mitterrand. He also received in audience Deputy Giscard D'Estaing; and Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris.

It is worth recalling that Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko went to the United States to participate in the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations at the invitation of the secretary general of the United Nations.

#### **Mobutu Message to Gromyko on USSR Anniversary**

*AB081932 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1140 GMT 7 Nov 85*

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Nov (AZAP) — The MPR founding chairman and president of the republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, has just sent a congratulatory message to the chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Mr Andrey Gromyko, on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

The message reads as follows:

I have the honor on this historic day of the October Socialist Revolution to address to your excellency and through you, the Soviet people, my warm and cordial congratulations and those of the Zairian people, wholly united within the Popular Movement of the Revolution, our party-state.

I also take this opportunity to extend to you my best wishes for your health and personal happiness as well as the prosperity of your country. I am also convinced, Mr President, that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation which exist between our two countries will grow and be further strengthened for the well-being of our respective peoples.

#### **Talks Held With French on Franco-African Summit**

*AB091725 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1655 GMT 9 Nov 85*

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 Nov (AZAP) — Citizen Mokolo wa Mpombo, commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, held talks at the French Foreign Ministry on Thursday with Roland Dumas, French minister of external relations, on Franco-Zairian relations, a cable from the Zairian Embassy in Paris received by AZAP on Saturday indicates.

The two statesmen also centered their talks on preparations for the upcoming Franco-African summit scheduled to take place in Paris from 11 to 13 December 1985. The meeting between the two personalities follows the one which took place between President Mobutu of Zaire and Francois Mitterrand of France on 6 November, the same source points out.

#### **FRG Officials in Lubumbashi for Guard Installation**

*AB081852 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0930 GMT 8 Nov 85*

[Text] Lubumbashi, 8 Nov (AZAP) — A delegation comprising Lieutenant Colonel Werman, adviser to the civilian guard, and Dr Schaifer, deputy director general of the Ministry of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany, has been in Lubumbashi since the beginning of the week to prepare for the forthcoming installation of the Second Battalion of the Civil Guard in Shaba.

#### **AZAP Commentary Hails World Bank Grant**

*AB082300 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0931 GMT 8 Nov 85*

[AZAP commentary: "A Significant Gesture"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Nov (AZAP) — The World Bank is to grant our country \$550 million over the next 3 years, the international institution's resident representative confirmed in Kinshasa on Monday. The resident representative, who attended the meeting in Washington between the MPR founding chairman and the World Bank directors, was thereby confirming the information reported by the press following Marshal Mobutu's fruitful visit to the United States on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations.

The good news announced on Monday is proof for Zaire that its credibility has indeed been restored with major world financial institutions. The World Bank's decision to considerably increase its participation in our country's development is also the fruit of the active diplomacy of the party head who explained to our partners the greatness of the efforts made by our country since it signed a program for economic stabilization with the International Monetary Fund.

In fact, during the presentation of the 1986 budget before the Legislative Council, the first state commissioner repeated what he had announced at the last evaluation meeting of the Executive Council, namely that Zaire had repaid more than \$1 billion to its debtors. He added on that occasion that this effort had been necessary to convince our partners to participate in the second stage of the economic revival program.

If the World Bank experts have decided to grant large sums to Zaire, it is surely because they were convinced by the solid arguments presented to them by the head of state. The economic revival will coincide with the beginning of the 5-year development plan drawn up by the Executive Council. Zaire will therefore need the participation of foreign partners in order to obtain the necessary foreign exchange for expenditure abroad.

This gesture by the World Bank will serve as an example to other world financial institutions by inciting them to contribute to our country's development.

On the domestic scene, it is encouraging to note that the efforts made over several years are already bearing fruit, and because of the country's restored credibility, the country can begin its economic revival and create new jobs. Nevertheless, we must persuade ourselves that we still have a long way to go, and that

numerous sacrifices will be needed to get us out of the storm. In fact, it is through the seriousness with which we shall work that the foreigners will decide to help us. The World Bank's gesture is full of hope but we must do everything so as not to destroy this hope.

#### **AZAP on Romanian Delegation's Visit to Zaire**

AB061115 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0740 GMT 6 Nov 85

[AZAP commentary: "Zaire-Romania: Relations of Trust"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 6 Nov (AZAP) — A parliamentary delegation from Romania, made up of high-ranking political personalities, is expected on Wednesday in Kinshasa for a 4-day visit. It should be noted from the start that the parliamentarians' stay comes less than 2 months after a visit by the chairman of the Legislative Council to Bucharest and less than 1 month after the meeting in the Zairian capital of the grand Zairian-Romanian Joint Commission.

Zairian-Romanian relations, to the great satisfaction of both peoples and their leaders, are smooth. Their community of interests oblige the two nations to strengthen their relations by making them even more fruitful.

Romanians and Zairians live under different sociopolitical systems. Yet, the ideological difference has not prevented them from showing converging stands on great international issues, because aspirations to peace, justice, and happiness are not the prerogative of a group of nations. All peoples want to work and live in a world free from threats of war and respectful of the sovereignty and independence of states.

Zaire, whose foreign policy is built on a constant concern for continuity and consolidation of existing relations, and the Socialist Republic of Romania, whose diplomatic actions are based on her leaders' unchanging will to maintain good relations with all countries which love peace, justice, and prosperity, are committed to making all efforts to better know each other, through regular meetings at different levels, in order to strengthen friendship and understanding between their two peoples.

The visit of the Romanian parliamentary delegation, which begins on Wednesday in the Zairian capital and will also take them to the interior of the country, more precisely to Shaba and Bas-Zaïre, falls within the framework of this policy of common efforts.

As is the case with other friendly countries, Zaire places great importance on her relations with Romania which gives her a much appreciated cooperation, notably in the field of agriculture, transports and formerly, education.

One can therefore expect that the Romanian delegation's visit will contribute to bettering the already trustful relations existing between the two peoples which have sincere friendship and mutual esteem.

#### **Swiss Paper Reports 6 Deportees Beaten to Death**

HK100450 Hong Kong AFP in English 0412 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Geneva, Nov 10 (AFP) — Six of 59 Zaireans forcibly flown home from Switzerland a week ago died after beatings and torture inflicted on them when they arrived back in Zaire, a Swiss newspaper reported today.

The Sunday edition of *LA SUISSE* quoted "reliable sources" close to President Mobutu Sese Seko's office and "a high government personality" in the capital Kinshasa, who was reached by telephone from Geneva.

It said 15 of the 59 returnees had been hospitalized in Mamayemo Hospital after beatings by Zairean security forces and that six of them had subsequently died of internal hemorrhaging.

On Nov 3, the 59, who included women and children and who were expelled as illegal immigrants, were put aboard a Swissair plane specially chartered by Zairean authorities. According to the flight steward they were bound hand and foot for the first half hour of the flight after "incidents" during embarkation.

Swiss press reports said the Zaireans had been "treated like cattle" and "murderers" by accompanying police guards.

The plane's pilot said he and police were worried about a possible hijack attempt by the unwilling deportees who feared for their safety in Zaire.

The Swiss justice and police minister said about 30 of the Zaireans expelled had "false Angolan papers".

#### **Report Termed 'Calumny'**

HK120134 Hong Kong AFP in English 0118 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Geneva, Nov 12 (AFP) — Zaire's ambassador to Switzerland claimed here Monday that 59 illegal immigrants flown to Kinshasa a week ago had "all been freed and are in good health."

Ambassador Kimasi Matuiku Basaula dismissed as "outright calumny" a report published here Sunday by the newspaper *LA SUISSE* saying that six of the expelled Zaireans had died after being beaten and tortured when they arrived back in Zaire.

*LA SUISSE* nevertheless stood by its story, based on "reliable sources" close to top-level authorities in the Zairean capital, and said it expected to be able to publish the names of the victims soon.

Mr Kimasi said all 59 persons had been detained temporarily by immigration authorities for identity checks and that six of them, found to be Angolan, were turned over to their embassy in Kinshasa.

He said the expelled Zaireans had been maltreated by Swiss police during the flight home and alleged that they had been manacled during the whole flight — contradicting an earlier report by the plane's chief steward who said that the deportees,

who feared for their safety in Zaire, were bound hand and foot for half an hour after pre-takeoff "incidents."

Mr Kimasi, after his statement to journalists, said: "These are the facts. I know, because I asked the Zairean police who met the deportees at the airport."

Urs Hadorn, an official responsible for refugee affairs at the Swiss Ministry for Justice and Police, said Monday that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (HCR) considered Zaire as "a country to which refugees can be sent back without danger."

However, HCR spokeswoman Annick Billard, questioned in Berne about the 59, said: "We absolutely cannot say today that these people are in safety in their country. We have only begun an inquiry, and it is far from being finished."

The spokeswoman also categorically denied a statement hours earlier by a Swiss federal official in Berne that the HCR had received a telex confirming that the 59 were all alive.

"We never received such a telex, and our office in Kinshasa has sent nothing to Berne," she said.

#### Swiss 'Dismiss Allegations'

AU101514 Paris AFP in English 1506 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Geneva, Nov 10 (AFP) — The Swiss Government today dismissed allegations that six Zaireans forcibly flown home from Switzerland a week ago had died after being beaten and tortured when they arrived back in Zaire.

But exiled Zairean opposition figures here said they were certain that the men had died. The six were among 59 deportees — 53 Zaireans and six Angolans — flown home on November 3 after being expelled as illegal immigrants. A spokesman for the Swiss Federal Department of Justice and Police (DFJP), Joerg Kistler, said that the death allegations, reported today in the Sunday edition of the newspaper *LA SUISSE*, were a "massive campaign of disinformation".

He told Radio Swiss that there were no indications "that anyone was the victim of any repression" upon their return to Zaire.

He added that the women and children among the deportees had rejoined their families, and that the men had been detained "somewhere near Kinshasa," the Zairean capital.

#### AZAP Commentary

AB111456 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0855 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Azap commentary: "An Unfortunate Act"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 11 Nov (AZAP) — The Zairian public wonders at the Swiss policemen's behavior toward the 59 African nation

als, including women, recently expelled from Swiss territory. Was such a behavior caused by hatred for aliens in general or rather by a long-bottled-up feeling which the Swiss have finally decided to show clearly?

Swiss laws concerning the stay of foreigners are, it is said, among the strictest in the world. However, despite all the restrictions they imply, the country is today among those which record the highest rate of foreign nationals. Thus, the Swiss people are one of those well known for their hospitality. Have those aliens misused this hospitality? Each country has the necessary laws to penalize misuse. As a sovereign country and respectful of the sovereignty of other countries, Zaire is of the view that it is not its duty to judge either the contents of how its partners — even if they are the most important — work out their laws. In fact, each people is free to give themselves the laws of their choice and to apply them when they prefer.

But Zaire, which is anxious to be informed about the reasons behind its partners' decisions, however, has the duty — common to all the nations in the world — to protect diplomatically its nationals abroad, and thus where they reside, by particularly paying attention to how they are treated where they have chosen to settle. In this framework, the Executive Council has no reason to express satisfaction with the Swiss police's attitude toward the 53 Zairian citizens affected by a quit order.

As a result, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation has expressed its disapprobation to the Swiss Confederation through its ambassador to Kinshasa. Zaire finds it even more difficult to understand the way the expulsions were carried out, as it maintains excellent relations of friendship and cooperation with Switzerland.

One is therefore tempted to wonder whether Bern, which has the right to expel foreigners residing illegally in Switzerland, has also the right to maltreat them. It is unfortunate that a state well known as a friend to Zaire takes the liberty to embark upon acts that, obviously, are not meant to strengthen mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

As for the expelled compatriots, they have been welcomed with open arms by the party: in fact, there is room for them within the national community. The construction effort [word indistinct] is an exciting task the fulfilment of which demands all MPR militants' participation.

#### Foreign Minister Pays 2-Day Visit to Finland

For reportage on the 2-day visit to Finland by Zairian Foreign Minister Ngarukiyintwali, see the Nordic Affairs section of the 13 November Western Europe *DAILY REPORT*, and subsequent issues.



## BURKINA FASO

### Sankara Greets Gromyko on Anniversary

AB072250 Ouagadougou Domestic Service  
in French 1300 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] We shall begin this newscast by reading the message Comrade Thomas Sankara sent to Comrade Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republic's Supreme Soviet, on occasion of the 68th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

Here is the content of the message:

Comrade President,

On 7 November 1917 the Soviet people, spurred by a courage and a will which forced world admiration, and led by the Bolshevik Party and its leader, Comrade Vladimir Lenin, inflicted a final and bitter defeat upon the dynasty of the czars.

That was the first time in human history that the working class of a country shook up the bourgeoisie establishment and put an end to the hideous system of the exploitation of man by man which we all disapprove of, in order to build a just, prosperous, and free society.

On the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, I on behalf of the militant people of Burkina Faso, its National Council of the Revolution, and its government, address to you my warmest congratulations.

In this period of worldwide crisis, the Burkinabe people hail the efforts made by the USSR to seek ways and means to bring about true peace.

I am convinced that the Soviet people, who appreciate the true value of freedom for which so dear a price has been paid, will understand the deep and legitimate expectations of the peoples who are struggling against domination and will strive to help them. This aid will perpetuate the ideal of freedom of those who, 68 years ago, gave their lives for such a just cause.

I am also convinced that the USSR and Burkina Faso, spurred by this revolutionary faith which gained so many victories, will continue to strive to strengthen relations between their two peoples and the cooperation between the two countries.

Please accept, Comrade President, the expression of my highest and militant consideration.

Fatherland or death, we shall win!

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, president of Burkina Faso

### Netherlands Minister for Cooperation Arrives

AB101328 Paris AFP in English 1213 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Ouagadougou, Nov 10 (AFP) — Eegie Schoo, the Dutch minister for cooperation and development, arrived here Saturday for a five-day visit to Burkina Faso, accompanied by a 15-strong team of officials.

Mrs Schoo's schedule includes talks with head of state Captain Thomas Sankara and other members of the government, and with representatives of international development organisations.

She will also visit some of the projects financed by the Netherlands, which include schemes for improving water supply, agricultural development and energy use.

Dutch aid to Burkina Faso is worth around five billion CFA francs (12 million dollars) annually.

## GHANA

### Malaysian Envoy Ends 2-Day Visit, Departs

AB081505 Accra Domestic Service in English  
0700 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] An envoy of the Malaysian Government, Dr Ghazali bin Shafie, who was in the country on a 2-day visit, has flown back home after holding talks with a member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Mr Justice D.F. Annan. Before his departure, Dr Shafie told newsmen at the airport that his visit was as a result of a meeting held between Mr Justice Annan and the Malaysian prime minister during the Commonwealth heads of state meeting in the Bahamas last month.

Dr Shafie disclosed that the Malaysian Government is prepared to support the country's investment program and it is ready to invest in the private sector. Dr Shafie then added that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN, is determined to promote South-South cooperation by participating in the economies of other developing countries.

While in the country, Dr Shafie also met the secretary for trade, Kofi Djinn, the secretary for industry, science and technology, Francis Acquah, and the deputy secretary for finance and economic planning, Mrs Theresa Owusu.

### Delegation Leaves for Nairobi With PNDC Message

AB111555 Accra Domestic Service in English  
1300 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] A two-member government delegation led by Alhaji Mahama Idrissu, member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], has flown to Nairobi, Kenya, to deliver a special message from the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, to President arap Moi. The contents of the message are not known, but they are believed to deal with bilateral as well as African issues. The other member of the delegation is Mr G.O. Lamptey of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

## **LIBERIA**

### **Further on Attempted Coup; Doe Reportedly in Control**

#### **Dubar Holds Press Conference**

*AB131613 Paris AFP in English 1610 GMT 13 Nov 85*

[Text] Monrovia, Nov 13 (AFP) — Liberian Armed Forces Chief of Staff Henry S. Dubar said here today that Cubans and Sierra Leoneans were among the mercenaries who tried to topple the Liberian Government yesterday.

Lieutenant-General Dubar told a press conference at the Ministry of Defence that some Cubans had been arrested. He displayed a gun made in Czechoslovakia, seized along with secret documents relating to the coup attempt.

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources here reported that sporadic fighting resumed in the Liberian capital today following the overnight calm.

Gen. Dubar said the leader of yesterday's coup attempt, General Thomas Quiwonkpa, who is still at large, had recruited some Liberians in Ivory Coast.

Relating the sequence of yesterday's action here, Gen. Dubar said Gen. Quiwonkpa had broadcast on national radio that he had overthrown the Liberian Government.

Gen. Quiwonkpa had later seized a tank that was driving towards the radio station from an army barracks about 10 miles (17 kms) away, and had personally driven the tank to the military barracks in Monrovia.

The two generals confronted each other at the barracks, where Gen. Dubar was trying to mobilize government troops to put down the rebellion.

Gen. Dubar said he was exhorting the soldiers to action when Gen. Quiwonkpa descended from the command post and ordered him to be disarmed and jailed. Gen. Dubar said he then told Gen. Quiwonkpa: "If you want to kill me, you may do so, but I have an oath to defend and protect the government and people of Liberia."

In answer to a question at the press conference, Gen. Dubar said: "I will not feel free until Quiwonkpa is arrested and brought to justice."

In answer to a question, he said he did not know when or how the rebels had entered Liberia.

Gen. Dubar said Gen. Quiwonkpa was not loyal to Liberia, adding that the general had caused the death of six Liberians in late 1983, and had now damaged national development and the inflow of investments with the abortive coup.

Referring to Liberians who chanted slogans in favour of the coup yesterday Gen. Dubar said Liberians, including soldiers, were "deceitful people".

They had even torn down posters bearing the portrait of Head-of-State Samuel Doe when Gen. Quiwonkpa announced on the radio yesterday that he had taken over the government, Gen. Dubar added.

Meanwhile, the government announced the names of some key people arrested in connection with the coup attempt, including former Major Anthony Y. Marque.

It said the arrested rebels claimed they had flown from the Ivory Coast to Sierra Leone, where they had recruited more mercenaries before travelling to Liberia.

The government statement quoted one of the arrested rebels as saying that Gen. Quiwonkpa was still in Monrovia, and could be hiding under diplomatic cover. But it did not elaborate.

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources here said sporadic fighting had been concentrated today on the road to Robertsfield international airport, about 60 kms (38 miles) from the centre of Monrovia. But the extent of the fighting was difficult to gauge from the capital itself. The airport was still closed to traffic today. Observers said the Schiefflin military camp was situated on the airport road.

Based at this camp is the first battalion of the Liberian Armed Forces, the unit that yesterday captured the private religious ELWA radio station from the rebels after Gen. Quiwonkpa's broadcast from there announcing the coup. Shooting was also heard in other areas on the outskirts of Monrovia today, indicating that the rebellion was not yet over.

Eye-witnesses said the capital was tense today, with incessant patrols by troops loyal to head-of-state Doe. People were staying at home and most shops were closed.

Indications were that the death toll could be greater than the initial estimates of several dozen. Monrovia residents were urged over the radio to donate blood, and all doctors were summoned to the capital's hospitals.

Observers here said neither Gen. Doe nor other authorities had made any broadcasts since his statement last night calling on his forces to "stand firm".

They said the coup attempt had thrown the spotlight on the antagonisms rife within the 6,000-strong Liberian Army — hence the tension among the Monrovia population, which believed that anything could still happen.

#### **Situation 'Under Control'**

*AB131737 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 13 Nov 85*

[Text] The Government of Liberia has announced that in the aftermath of the attempted coup led by the former Commanding General Thomas Quiwonkpa, the situation in the country is now under control. Security reports indicate that some key figures, including Major Antony Y. Marque have been arrested and are now undergoing interrogation.

Different statements from some of the rebels who were arrested make claim that a group of rebels fled from the Ivory Coast to Sierra Leone where they recruited more mercenaries and subsequently traveled to Liberia by way of the Mano River Bridge. Also during the interrogation, a rebel confessed that the leader of the abortive coup, Gen Quiwonkpa is still in Monrovia and could be in hiding in one of two of the embassies near this capital.

The Liberian Government has reiterated its appeal to all foreign missions not to harbor any of these rebels as this would be interpreted as a breach of diplomatic principle. Contrary to the foreign news reports quoting diplomatic and other sources in Monrovia expressing doubt as to who was in charge, the Government of Liberia is definitely in charge under the able leadership of the head of state and commander in chief, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe. The radio station, LBS [Liberian Broadcasting System] and ELWA have been taken over by troops loyal to the head of state, CIC Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, and there is no fighting in the capital or any part of the country as announced by foreign press.

Meanwhile the head of state today toured the city of Monrovia while loyal troops were continuing their efforts to arrest the remaining rebel troops at large.

#### **Army in Full Control**

*AB131941 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1927 GMT  
13 Nov 85*

["Very important announcement" from the Ministry of National Defense issued on 13 November in Liberia]

[Text] By directive of the minister of national defense, Major General Gray D. Allison, all members of the Armed Forces of Liberia are hereby informed that the Army is in full control of the situation and warned that there should be no looting by any soldier. Any soldier caught looting will be dealt with severely. This is very important and should claim the attention of all concerned.

Signed, Major Roland Livingstone, chief information officer, Armed Forces of Liberia

#### **Officials Released**

*AB131745 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT  
13 Nov 85*

[Text] All government officials arrested yesterday by members of the so-called Patriotic Forces have been released and Head of State CIC [Commander in Chief] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, is in full control. The remaining rebels and their leader who are being sought by government troops have been warned by CIC Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe to surrender immediately.

Meanwhile, the city of Monrovia is calm today but shops and stores are still closed and no looting has taken place since yesterday. Head of State Doe told newsmen yesterday that during an exchange of fire with the rebels who did not gain entrance to the Executive Mansion, 10 dissident soldiers were killed while one member of the government troops, Master

Sergeant Charles Hoveh, died. Commander in Chief Doe has meanwhile appealed to the citizens, foreign residents, and the entire nation to remain calm as government troops are in full control of the situation mopping up the rest of the rebels.

In another development, the Army chief of staff, Lieutenant General Henry S. Dubar, has called on all officers that were named by the leader of the rebels to report at the Defense Ministry without delay.

#### **Justice Minister on Arrests**

*AB132044 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT  
13 Nov 85*

[Text] Justice Minister Jenkins Scott has called on the Liberian people to give information leading to the arrest of anyone who was suspected of being a dissident. Minister Scott was speaking at a news conference at the Defense Ministry today. He said he was awaiting government to pass on the dissidents to him for investigation and subsequent trial because as a result of the action, the justice minister said, five government troops [as heard] died in the uprising.

#### **Fighting Reported in Monrovia**

*AB131657 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT  
13 Nov 85*

[Text] In Liberia, things seem to be getting cleared up. Samuel Doe, who the putschists said was in flight, has announced that the coup has failed, and that he is in control of the situation. Albert Edoukoulo reports:

[Begin recording] It seems in fact that forces loyal to President Samuel Doe have regained the upper hand in the fighting with the putschists who attempted to overthrow him yesterday.

Samuel Doe last night addressed his compatriots on radio and television to announce the failure of the rebellion. The loyal forces, according to his statements, have the situation in hand after the recapture of the three radio stations of Monrovia.

However, fighting was still raging this Wednesday morning in the zone of the Executive Mansion, a huge building located on a hill where General Doe had taken refuge from the early morning under the protection of his guard.

General Quiwonkpa on the other hand is actively being sought for, along with his principal lieutenants, according to the loyalists.

In spite of President's Doe's declarations yesterday, the situation still remains confused in the capital where the government troops and the rebels keep calling on each other in turns to surrender. For the meantime, the fighting in Monrovia has so far resulted in 19 deaths, officially.

However a diplomat at post in the Liberian capital says he saw military trucks transporting dozens and dozens of corpses. [end recording]

## SENEGAL

### President Diouf Receives EEC Vice President

*AB081007 Dakar Domestic Service in French*

*0700 GMT 8 Nov 85*

[Text] The vice president of the EEC was received yesterday by the president of the Republic. The audience took place in the presence of Cheikh Amidou Kane, minister of plan and cooperation; Cheikh Cissoko, minister of environment; and Abdourahmane Toure, minister of commerce. Lorenzo Natali spoke to the press at the end of his audience.

[Begin recording] I must thank the president of the Republic who, on the occasion of my visit here to participate in the conference on desert encroachment, granted me an audience during which we talked about relations between the Community and Senegal. We observed that there is close cooperation especially with the planning mission that we set up to program Lome III. We shared identical views on certain fundamental options for our action. We also discussed the conference on desert encroachment and I underscored its importance. I must thank the president of the Republic for the cordial reception he accorded me. [end recording]

### SWAPO Representative Ends Mission to West Africa

*AB111712 Dakar PANA in French 1528 GMT 11 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] Dakar, 11 Nov (APS-SEN/PANA) — South Africa's head of state Pieter Willem Botha cannot prevent the international community from giving its support to the just and legitimate cause of the Namibian people and from considering SWAPO as our sole representative.

Eddy Amkongo, SWAPO representative to West Africa with residence in Dakar, stated this in an interview with the SENEGALESE PRESS AGENCY on the eve of his departure from Senegal at the end of a 4-year stay.

Speaking about President Abdou Diouf's recent visit to southern Africa, Mr Amkongo described it as very positive. The current OAU chairman, he recalled, contacted Oliver Tambo and Sam Nujoma, leaders of the ANC and SWAPO and discussed with leaders of the countries visited (Angola, Tanzania, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, and Zambia) the need to impose economic sanctions against South Africa.

Eddy Amkongo hoped that the international community and Africa will double and intensify material, financial and moral assistance to the ANC and SWAPO. What other method can be adopted to accelerate Namibia's independence? The SWAPO representative said that armed struggle remains the only effective method to solve the problem posed by President Botha and his apartheid system.

On a question whether the Contact Group should be maintained, Mr Amkongo indicated that SWAPO had asked for the dissolution of this group (France, United States, Great Britain, Canada and FRG) which has lost sight of its true mission through the fault of the Reagan administration.

According to the SWAPO representative, the U.S. Government gave the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a precondition for Namibia's independence. This is why, said Mr Amkongo, it is hoped that SWAPO will intensify its efforts in order to accelerate Namibia's independence process.



## ANGOLA

**Cuban Magazine Interview With Dos Santos Reported**  
*MB130854 Luanda ANGOP in French 1650 GMT 12 Nov 85*

[Text] Luanda, 12 Nov (ANGOP) — In this phase of national reconstruction, the policy of the People's Republic of Angola is directed primarily at the preservation of independence, the defense of territorial integrity, and the liquidation of armed bandits in the pay of imperialism and South Africa, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said.

The Angolan head of state was speaking to the Cuban magazine *PRISMA*. He said that this policy also aims at building the foundation for the control of the national economy, the training of national personnel, and the political organization of the masses, as well as the establishment of the MPLA movement and, after that, the MPLA-Labor Party as the political force heading the state, and Angolan society.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos indicated that this objective is being satisfactorily attained. In the first place, he said, the main imperialist objectives in southern Africa were neutralized. In other words, imperialism neither succeeded in overthrowing the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Angola, nor in liquidating its democratic and popular revolution. We still preserve the national unity of the people as a whole, as well as the physical integrity of the national territory: Angola forms an indivisible unit with its conventional borders, he said.

On the real control of the national economy, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos — touching the essential issues — declared that Angola has passed laws which permit the organization of the social sector of the economy, as well as the control of industries, transport, and agriculture at various levels.

We have created mechanisms that allow us to control the economic management of the multinationals. In this sector, the government is associated with multinational enterprises for the taxing of the so-called mixed economic units, he said. Speaking about the private sector, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos declared that some control measures have been determined, but that not all have come into effect. We can say that, in general terms, the Angolan Government controls the main national economic resources.

He stressed that the government was no longer the heir of colonialism, and that government mechanisms had been progressively renewed. We have also established government organizations at the national and provincial levels. The congress, he added, will seek ways to implement this working plan at municipal and lower levels.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos declared in Luanda recently that Cuban-Angolan relations date from the days when the MPLA movement had no predicted date of national independence. The Angolan head of state, in his interview with Cuba's *PRISMA* magazine, said these relations were established not only at the governmental level, but also at popular level, between both common citizens and their leaders. We believe that nothing

can stop the continuous strengthening of these relations because their foundation is very profound and solid, the Angolan head of state said.

We are aware that there is a difference between the development of Angola and that of Cuba, which is at a very advanced stage of its revolution, he said. He added that cooperation work will permit the future achievement of the goals of the Angolan democratic revolution, and the establishment of a socialist society.

The Angolan head of state had previously indicated that Angola and Cuba are two countries, and their peoples are united in a struggle based on common political principles applied by each of the two parties in its own country. We are two peoples which are deeply linked by friendship and spirit of solidarity, which allow us to confront the enemy, and imperialism in particular, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos explained.

According to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Angola is a country which has enormous economic and energy potential. It is capable of defining its development policy in accordance with reality, and of rapidly increasing its agricultural and livestock production, and its mineral, and industrial output as well as establishing the highest level of economic and financial relations with Cuba and other socialist countries. He declared that he is satisfied with the level of friendship and cooperation relations between Angola and Cuba. The Angolan head of state explained that this was due to the exemplary conduct of Cuba's brave sons, which their Communist Party and government send over to strengthen, together with the Angolans, our defensive capabilities, or to work in economic enterprises, where their assistance allows us to attain fixed production goals and levels.

This behavior, he said, deserves praise from our party and government. He also said that the Cuban internationalists, through their behavior and work contribute significantly to the maintenance of solid Angolan-Cuban relations.

The president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola recently stated that the Namibian problem falls under the responsibility of the United Nations, and of the international community as a whole, as opposed to Angola alone, and that the United Nations must play a more decisive role through Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

In this context, the Angolan head of state did not exclude the possibility, once conditions are created, of talks with one of the parties, be it the UN secretary general, or even South Africa and the United States, to find a solution based on the Angolan proposals as presented to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on 17 November 1984.

Also in his interview, the Angolan head of state stated that the platform of negotiations presented by the Angolan Government continues to be the foundation of the search for the resolution of the problems affecting Namibia and the southern part of the People's Republic of Angola. We believe that through our defense and diplomatic efforts we can attain peace, create conditions for a quicker development of the region, and play a significant role in southern Africa's economic development, he said.

Speaking about the future of Angola in southern Africa, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos stated that by exploiting Angola's economic potential — given that the Angolan party and government support the establishment of relations with all independent countries on the basis of mutual respect, respect for each other's sovereignty, nonintervention, understanding, and good-neighborliness — it should not be difficult to establish economic relations, and to play a political role in the region as a stabilizing factor for peaceful development.

In December 1983, the Angolan Government, under MPLA-Labor Party leadership, was supposed to have been replaced by a UNITA government backed by Pretoria, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos revealed. The Angolan head of state made this statement in his interview with the Cuban magazine *PRISMA*, and he added that for this objective to be achieved, the authors of the attempt had planned military actions from eastern Angola, especially from the area of Cangamba, and later from localities situated further north, like Cazombo.

Angola's 10 years of independence have been characterized by armed aggression from racist South Africa which, from 1981 to 1984, occupied Cunene Province with its regular army, and controlled, together with UNITA, the border area of Cuando Cubango Province, he said. The occupation of this portion of Angola during that time was part of a vast plan of massive support for UNITA, and the expansion of military actions from the Namibian border to the north of Angola, he added. This explains the considerable intensification of armed bandit actions in different provinces from 1981 up to now, he said.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that this macabre South African plan had the support of a number of Western powers, and the United States in particular, and that over and above these objectives, a deadline had been established for the replacement of the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Angolan head of state said that the enemy strategy included actions ranging from Mavinga to the locality of Munhango and Malange Province, with the objective of reaching Cuanza Norte and Bengo Provinces, and finally Luanda Province. Then, he said, with the combination of the South African regular army's actions in the south, especially in Cunene and Huila Provinces, and the actions of puppet gangs further north, in the Provinces of Cuando Cubango, Moxico, Bie, Huambo, and Malanje, the enemy sought, through the elimination of the Angolan armed forces, to cut the roads linking these provinces to the capital by destroying principal bridges and the main electrical plants in the country in order to create a very difficult, and rather ungovernable situation which would make the Angolan Government incapable of leading its people, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos stated.

Within the same context, the Angolan head of state said that the enemy plan also provided for the creation of areas under UNITA control along the Angolan coastline for a rapid deployment of its forces from South Africa, and other places.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos went on to say that [words indistinct] enemy, was the destabilization of the Angolan economy through the sabotage of a number of strategic economic and

hydroelectric sectors. He quoted as examples the sabotage which was carried out against the Luanda refinery, the fuel depot at Lobito [words indistinct] the Malongo petroleum installations in Cabinda by South African special commando forces.

He said that all these sabotage actions were the work of South African commando forces, but were then freely attributed to UNITA for propaganda purposes in order to demonstrate a presumed presence of armed puppet gangs in all regions of the Angolan territory, and the so-called armed bandit operational and technical capabilities.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos deplored the fact that all these sabotage actions had the objective of causing very serious economic and financial problems for Angola, and of destroying above all the sources of foreign exchange so as to eliminate any possibility for the Angolan Government to maintain its war effort to neutralize the armed bandits, and repel South Africa's military aggression.

The MPLA-Labor Party believes that Angola is still in the phase of national reconstruction, which is the first stage of the democratic and popular revolution as defined by the First Party Congress in 1977, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said in the interview in Luanda.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos defined four essential tasks: The strengthening of the planning and centralization of the economy; the return to 1973 production levels; the raising of the people's standard of living; and the training of technically sound political cadres.

The Angolan head of state said that the policy of destabilization perpetrated against Angola since independence by South Africa and the armed bandits has prevented the attainment of certain objectives. This occurred especially in the area of production, because much of our effort has been directed at rebuilding economic infrastructures and objectives, namely bridges, railroads, fuel depots, and energy installations, which were gradually destroyed by the criminal action of reactionary forces.

Besides that, we had to organize a strong army, with modern defensive means, and we had to draw national cadres from the production sector to the defense sector. This is why we have not been able to equal the 1973 production levels, he stressed.

The foreign debt of Third World countries has become a serious problem, not only for our countries, but also for developed countries, the world economy, and financial institutions, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, said. The head of state said he believed that nobody today had a solution to this difficult problem, not even the developed countries and financial institutions.

The Third World countries as a group should mount a strategy to discuss this serious problem and should at the same time avoid the adoption of isolated actions by one state or a group of states. There should be a coordinated action of Third World countries for a solution that would correspond to the needs and objectives of our countries.

The president also favored the convening of a South-South conference on the problems of development and cooperation. The conference could examine the problem of foreign debt and establish a platform of negotiations between the rich and poor countries. The head of state explained that this platform, in conjunction with other actions programmed within the framework of South-South cooperation, would serve to readjust the world's economic order, which at present favors the interests of developed capitalist countries to the detriment of Third World countries.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos criticized the present system of international economic relations which, according to him, could in the future result in a serious rift between developed and developing countries. The president also criticized the IMF role in Africa and other Third World countries, which he said was prejudicial to them. According to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the IMF has established formulas which it imposes on Third World countries regardless of the concrete realities prevailing in each of them. He added that it was because of these formulas forced upon them by the IMF that a number of countries faced a difficult economic situation. These difficult economic situations, he continued, resulted in social and political disturbances which often resulted in the overthrow of the established governments.

Angola is not an IMF member. We take part in its meetings as observers, but our viewpoint is that a concerted effort should be made by the Third World countries to condemn the attitude of this international body in regard to the developing countries, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said.

The People's Republic of Angola has no intention of exporting its revolution to other countries, because it is aware that revolutions that might take place in these countries would be made by the people of those countries themselves, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos told the Cuban international magazine *PRISMA*.

The Angolan head of state also noted that the People's Republic of Angola has carried out a popular revolution, and it has its own experiences. Its objective is to resolve the people's basic problem and create a society which, according to our viewpoint, may satisfy the desires and aspirations of the Angolan people in all senses, as well as ensure multilateral development.

The Angolan head of state said Angola does not constitute a menace to any country in the region. We are open to all peoples, and to all countries in the region and elsewhere which may want to study our experience and share our points of view.

However, our objective is to maintain a climate of peace and understanding, as well as good-neighborliness, in southern Africa, and to contribute toward the elimination of the danger posed by the pocket of tension which exists in the region today. This pocket of tension is the result of South Africa's belligerent and aggressive policy against its neighboring states.

Angola is searching for a third country to serve as mediator between Angola on the one hand, and South Africa and the United States on the other, for the solution of southern Africa's

problems, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said in his interview. All attempts made so far have not succeeded, and we have discovered that there is always a tendency for the United States to direct the proceedings, as happens in other regions of the globe where there are conflicts caused by imperialism. The Angolan head of state also said that the Western contact group was not an Angolan initiative, nor could it ever have been. This is a self-appointed group which, according to its members, seeks to help find ways of accelerating the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 for the independence of Namibia, which has not yet taken place.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Machel Receives Swazi, Zambian Foreign Ministers

*MB140606 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese*  
1700 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] In Maputo today, President Samora Machel received delegations from the Republic of Zambia and the Kingdom of Swaziland which were led by their respective ministers of foreign affairs.

Zambian Minister of Foreign Affairs Lameck Goma delivered to President Samora Machel two messages from the Zambian head of state, Kenneth Kaunda. The messages deal with problems related to southern Africa. Kenneth Kaunda is the current chairman of the Frontline States.

The delegation from Swaziland carried a message dealing with bilateral cooperation from the Swazi queen. The Swazi minister of foreign affairs was accompanied by his defense and interior colleagues in the cabinet. President Samora Machel received the two delegations accompanied by Mozambican Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano.

### MNR 'Terrorists' Killed, Civilians Released

*MB131211 Maputo in English to Southern Africa*  
1100 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] A total of 117 [as heard] South African-backed MNR terrorists were killed and 9 others were captured by the Mozambican Army in operations carried out in the country's northern province of Nampula in the last 3 months. In the same operations, 34 terrorist collaborators were also captured.

A communique from Nampula's provincial military command says 1,542 civilians kidnapped by the MNR terrorists were also freed during the operations. The operations took place in Nampula's districts of Muecte, Ribaue, Meconta, Nacala Velha, Mongicual and Mogovolas whose villages were plundered and burned by the terrorists.

The communique adds that a large amount of cattle, goats, sheep and goods such as radios, bicycles, and food stolen by the South African-backed MNR terrorists were brought back to their owners. Residents in the districts affected by the terrorist attacks are back in the areas and rebuilding their houses. In conclusion,

the military communique appealed to the population to strengthen its vigilance in the villages so that they can frustrate terrorist infiltrations.

## NAMIBIA

### Forces Return From Angola in 'Limited' Operation

*MB141210 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1208 GMT  
14 Nov 85*

[Text] Windhoek, Nov 14, SAPA — Security forces have returned from a limited cross-border operation into Angola in pursuit of eight SWAPO insurgents who bombarded Ruacana in northern SWA/Namibia, the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek today. The follow-up began at first light yesterday and by afternoon the security forces had returned to base after killing seven SWAPO insurgents and capturing one insurgent.

Two members of the security forces were lightly wounded by shrapnel but there were no civilian casualties in the attack on Ruacana early yesterday morning.

The SWA Territory Forces said in a statement that the security forces had seized five AK-47 rifles, 15 AK-47 loaded ammunition clips, and RPG-7 rocket launcher, 13 RPG-7 rockets, four Meccas, a B10 recoilless canon, one B10 bomb and various other equipment.

### Security Forces Kill Six SWAPO 'Insurgents'

*MB131311 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1312 GMT  
13 Nov 85*

[Text] Windhoek, Nov 13, SAPA — Security forces have shot dead six SWAPO insurgents and captured a seventh insurgent in an operation today following the bombardment by insurgents of Ruacana, the SWA Territory Forces (SWATF) said in Windhoek. Follow-up operations in search of an eighth insurgent were continuing, the SWATF said in a statement.

The group of insurgents shelled Ruacana town and a nearby military base at 3 am today with RPG-7 rockets, 60mm mortars, B10 bombs and small-arms fire. Two members of the security forces were slightly injured by shrapnel in the attack but there were no civilian casualties.

The SWATF said the security forces had immediately returned the fire and succeeded in knocking out the gun emplacement of the insurgents who fled and left their equipment behind. In the pursuit operation, an insurgent was captured south of the SWA/Namibian border with Angola and six were killed immediately north of the cut-line on the border.

Equipment seized included a B10 cannon, B10 bombs, five 60mm mortar bombs, AK-47 rifles and ammunition clips, RPG-7 propulsion charges, a medical chest and clothing. The SWATF said the captured insurgent told the security forces that the group of eight insurgents had crossed the border from Angola earlier in the night.

### 22 SWAPO Supporters Released 'Unconditionally'

*MB141008 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0957 GMT  
14 Nov 85*

[Text] Windhoek, Nov 14, SAPA — Twenty-two SWAPO-supporting prisoners were freed in Windhoek today following a decision by the SWA/Namibian transitional government. Their release was unconditional in terms of Section 69 of the Prisons Act, the minister of justice, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, told a press conference.

He said 21 of the prisoners had been transferred from South African jails to Windhoek in September after negotiations between the SWA/Namibian transitional government and South Africa. The cabinet had decided to release them in a "spirit of national reconciliation," Mr Kozonguizi said.

"This is an indication of the sincerity with which the transitional government plans not only to promote national unity but to give effect to the provisions of the bill of fundamental human rights" adopted earlier by the SWA/Namibian multi-party conference which preceded the formation of the government.

He added that the cabinet did not question judgments of the law courts and so it had not addressed itself to the propriety or otherwise of the process under which the people were convicted and sentenced.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### P.W. Botha Speaks Before President's Council

#### Plans for Black Participation

*MB141256 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1255 GMT  
14 Nov 85*

[Text] President's Council, Nov 14, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today announced plans for the future participation of blacks in a reconstituted President's Council.

President Botha made the announcement in an extraordinary address to a plenary session of the President's Council when he requested the council to consider ways in which it could be restructured to incorporate blacks. He told the council that the question arose as to whether the functions of the President's Council still met the demands of the time.

"Reform means new adaptations. It means that new circumstances call for a new approach," he said. In order to further the process of reform he had, on January 25, suggested that black communities had to be involved in inquiries concerning their position.

"The government is committed to the principle of a united South Africa, joint citizenship and franchise for all within the structures chosen for South Africans by South Africans," he said.



Although the President's Council's advice had included all the people of South Africa and although opportunities existed for members of black communities to make inputs at the highest level, members of the black communities were not formally involved in the process of consultation of the President's Council.

"For this reason, I expressed the opinion on September 30 that the President's Council should perhaps be restructured. I conceded that the need might exist among leaders of black communities for further forms of negotiation. This can be achieved by participating in inquiries and making recommendations to me as head of state within the President's Council," President Botha said.

"I think the time has come to take a good look at the composition and functions of the President's Council in this regard," he said.

"If the President's Council would like to submit any suggestions or advice concerning this possibility to me, I would welcome it."

The state president asked why it was that at the time when the foundations and guidelines for constitutional development were being laid in South Africa, the campaign to destroy orderly reform became most severe.

The attacks on South Africa were gaining impetus and it seemed there could be only one answer to the question — that there were people inside and outside the country for whom orderly reform was a thorn in the side and (considered) extremely dangerous.

"It poses a threat to them because an orderly and peaceful community leaves no space or opportunity for power addicts to intimidate people."

Mr Botha said he believed the government's sustained steps of reform over the past few years were exposing the sinister attempts of these people. This was revealing the real motives of those people attacking South Africa who were hiding behind a "pious" front of morality. The lessons of Africa had shown that the way to welfare and peace called for by foreign interests often lead downhill to ruin.

"We must not allow the same to happen in this lovely country of ours," President Botha said.

#### **Speaks on Gas Development**

*MB141421 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1419 GMT  
14 Nov 85*

[Text] President's Council, Nov 14, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today announced the state's intention to proceed with the exploitation and development of the gas deposits from offshore Mossel Bay. The announcement was made by President Botha in an address to a plenary session of the President's Council.

President Botha said previous momentous decisions concerning the development of the Orange River irrigation system, the various SASOL [South African Coal Oil and Gas Cooperation] developments and the Koeberg nuclear power station were proof

of the government's positive approach to the development of the country.

"It now gives me great pleasure to inform you that the government has decided to go ahead with the initial phases of the Mossel Bay gas extraction and conversion project as part of its overall synthetic fuels project."

The capital cost would be in the region of about R3,500 million and would be financed without resorting to extensive loans, President Botha said. The decision had been taken after comprehensive studies had proved that the gas reserves were of an economically exploitable quality and quantity.

"These projects can be established on a financially viable basis."

About 10,000 new job opportunities would be created during the peak construction phase and this figure could be doubled if satellite industries were taken into account.

The financing would come to a large extent from the viable resources of the central energy fund and would further be supported by anticipated private sector participation. The increased job opportunities would come in many instances in completely new technological spheres, Mr Botha said.

"There is development to be done, new schools to be mastered and a demand to rise to new heights of achievement."

Further details regarding this development as well as other, as yet unnamed challenging projects, which would grant the private sector further opportunities of becoming involved in the government's synthetic fuels projects, would be announced by the minister of mineral and energy affairs at the appropriate time. President Botha said, he believed, that these "imaginative projects would afford South Africans the opportunity to once again demonstrate the spirit which had made the republic the industrial giant of Africa. The time for initiative and creativity is again with us. I trust these projects and the vigor with which the private and public sectors will meet these exciting technological changes will dramatically illustrate the commitment of all South Africans to the future.

"It should also serve to demonstrate the government's enthusiasm and dedication to a prosperous South Africa for all her peoples. Therefore let us be positive. Let us build the future," President Botha said.

#### **Further on Arrest, Trial of CAPE TIMES Editor**

##### **Turns Over Tambo Recording**

*MB131835 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1341 GMT  
13 Nov 85*

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 13, SAPA — The editor of the *CAPE TIMES*, Mr Tony Heard, who is facing a charge under the Internal Security Act of quoting a banned person, today handed over to the security police a tape-recording of his recent interview with ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo.

Four security policemen visited the *CAPE TIMES* offices this afternoon to collect the recording. Mr Heard said the policemen had made an appointment but had not said why they were coming.

"They were cordial and civil. They said they had come to get a copy of the tape recording of my interview with Mr Tambo. I consulted my lawyers as to whether I should hand it over, and saw no reason why I should not do so. If I had not handed it over I would have been subpoenaed. I think they had a subpoenae with them. I think that (the tape) will form the basis of any charge that is brought in court."

Mr Heard's interview with Mr Tambo was published in the *CAPE TIMES* last week. He is to appear in court on December 9.

#### Addresses Press Club

MB132010 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1744 GMT  
13 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 13, SAPA — The editor of the *CAPE TIMES*, Mr Anthony Heard, received an ovation from the biggest-yet attendance at a Cape Town press club meeting today when he spoke on press freedom and the role of journalism in the current crisis in South Africa.

He said the current stirring in the country was "a South Africa asserting its inherent strength, and demonstrating that it is bigger than its government. Indeed, we might even be a great country, beneath all that is going on."

Among those who attended today's lunch — at his own request — was Arthur Hailey, the American best-selling author of novels such as *Wheels*, *Airport* and *Hotel*.

Referring to Mr Heard in an interview afterwards, Mr Hailey said: "He stands tall for all of us..."

Mr Heard said free expression should be seen not as a threat to peace and order but as "the oil in the negotiating machinery, particularly in a state of turmoil. It is vital that South Africans should feel and see one another, through the independent eyes of the media and not as laundered through the official process."

The editor of the *ARGUS*, Mr Andrew Drysdale, thanked Mr Heard "for saying what needs to be said time and again these days. The attendance here today is ample evidence of the support, concern and interest of your fellow editors and colleagues elsewhere. The press as a whole faces stern tests. You have spoken eloquently and bravely, and we wish you well," Mr Drysdale said.

#### Prison Officials Retaliate Against Hunger Strikers

MB140620 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT  
14 Nov 85

[Text] Families of the detainees on hunger strike in Cape Town's prison have alleged that prison officials are retaliating by stopping detainees' privileges. Beatty Hofmeyer has more:

At a press conference in Cape Town, relatives of detainees said prison officials informed them that no more visits would be allowed. Attorney Moorak Parker said medication was being withheld from some hunger strikers. Family members who visited the detainees in the last few days said the hunger strike was supported by more than 100 detainees and a clamp on visits was an attempt by the government to cover up the strikes. Recreation, toiletries, and communication with other detainees also seem to have been withdrawn.

Many of those on hunger strike are also refusing to take water and will continue this action until all detainees are released.

#### Church Group Says ANC Talks Remain 'Imperative'

MB140603 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2027 GMT  
13 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 13, SAPA — The group of Reformed Church ministers whose proposed visit to the African National Congress [ANC] in Lusaka was called off when the government told them not to go are still determined to go through with their plans.

And in another development today, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, turned down the group's request to discuss their intended visit with him. In a statement released in Pretoria today, the group said they were disappointed that the talks had to be temporarily postponed, but that their conviction remained that talks with the ANC were imperative.

They emphasised they were intending to go ahead with the negotiations "as soon as circumstances allowed..."

The statement came after the group, led by Nico Smith of the Mamelodi West Dutch Reformed Church in Africa congregation, met in Pretoria on Monday and Tuesday.

#### Police Report Unrest Incidents, Arrests

##### 13 Nov Morning Report

MB130632 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0624 GMT  
13 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 13, SAPA — Here is the unrest situation report issued by the police public relations division in Pretoria for the overnight period from 7 pm last night to 8 am today:

In Soweto on the Witwatersrand, a private vehicle was damaged by arsonists. In Guguletu in the Cape Peninsula, a number of makeshift barricades were erected in roads. At Phillipi, a coloured residential area in the Western Cape, a truck was stoned by two men. Both were arrested.

At Zwelentemba black residential area in the Boiaand, a small group of blacks stoned a police vehicle. A man was arrested in connection with this incident. At Duncan village, near East London, a black school was extensively damaged by arsonists. In Sandbult, near Burgersdorp, two private homes in the black residential area were petrol-bombed and slightly damaged.

Police dispersed the crowd with tearsmoke, shotgun and pistol fire. A man was wounded and arrested.

#### 14 Nov Morning Report

*MB140725 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0717 GMT  
14 Nov 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 14, SAPA — Here is the 8 am unrest situation report, issued by the SAP's public relations division in Pretoria:

At Umlazi black residential area near Durban, a delivery vehicle was destroyed by arsonists. In the same area, a bus was extensively damaged by stone throwers. In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand] delivery vehicles were extensively damaged by arsonists and a private vehicle was stoned. At Langa near Uitenhage, two trucks were petrol-bombed and extensively damaged. In the same area, an electrical kiosk was set on fire and slightly damaged.

At Khayelitsha black residential area near Cape Town, a private vehicle was destroyed by arsonists. At Athlone near Cape Town, police arrested a coloured man after a road was barricaded with burning tyres. In the same area, a bus was petrol-bombed and extensively damaged. At Manenberg in the Western Province, burning tyres were placed in a road. A coloured woman was arrested in connection with this incident. At Shosanguve in the northern Transvaal, a private vehicle was petrol-bombed and slightly damaged. A man was arrested in connection with this incident.

In the coloured residential area at Aberdeen, in the south Western Cape, a housing office and council hall were extensively damaged by arsonists. At Nonzwakazi near De Aar, police arrested a man after police and development board vehicles were stoned.

At Mhlungesi near Stutterheim, a police vehicle was stoned by a large mob. A policeman was injured when struck by a rock. The stonethrowers were dispersed with shotgun fire. A youth was seriously injured. At Pabelelo black residential area near Uppington, a man was arrested after a police vehicle was stoned.

#### Unionist's Detention Condemned

*MB140811 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0754 GMT  
14 Nov 85*

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 14, SAPA — There has been widespread condemnation, nationally and internationally, of the detention of prominent Cape Town trade unionist Miss Di Cooper. Miss Cooper, the assistant branch secretary of the General Workers Union [GWU], was held under the emergency regulations after being taken from her Athlone office yesterday "for questioning."

The GWU has warned that her detention could disrupt national stevedore wage negotiations, which are due to start today and in which she is a key figure.

The acting leader of the Progressive Federal Party and spokesman on manpower, Dr Alex Boraine, condemned the "reckless" detention and warned that it could trigger a strike.

Dr Boraine said he would contact the minister of manpower. Mr Pietie du Plessis, today to urge him to intervene with the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange to secure Miss Cooper's release.

In an unprecedented move, a spokesman from the SAP's Public Relations Division in Pretoria immediately and telephonically confirmed Ms Cooper's detention under emergency regulations. Mr du Plessis said in an interview yesterday that if the trade union were to make a request, he would make inquiries about Miss Cooper's detention with Mr le Grange.

"Nobody has ever been detained on account of their trade union activities, but on account of activities which the police judge as detrimental to the security of the state," he said.

#### 40 Children Said Detained

*MB140550 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1759 GMT  
13 Nov 85*

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 13, SAPA — Forty children from Worcester's Zwelethemba township, the youngest 10-years-old, were allegedly detained by police in terms of emergency regulations today, according to the PFP MPC [Progressive Federal Party member's provincial council] for Gardens, Mrs Di Bishop.

She said she had been in Zwelethemba during the day and was told by residents that police came to the home of the Van Staden family — where a vigil was being held for a family member shot dead by police and who will be buried this week — and detained the children.

Major R.F. Cronje at the Worcester police station told her that in terms of state of emergency regulations, he was under no obligation to release any information on the detentions.

"We asked him whether the children would be treated well and whether we could expect them to be released in the same condition as when they were taken. He replied he could not give any guarantees on this score. He then said that in the time they are held they may catch a cold or get a cough, and that was why he could not give the assurance," Mrs Bishop said.

#### Hospital Workers Arrested

*MB141015 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1014 GMT  
14 Nov 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 14, SAPA — More than 500 cooks, cleaners and other labourers offered themselves for arrest this morning after a strike for better pay and conditions of service at the Baragwanath hospital, said Brig Jan Coetzee, police divisional commissioner for Soweto. He said the workers were arrested on a main charge of attending an illegal gathering and alternatively, for staging an illegal strike.

The workers would probably appear in court on Monday pending a decision by the senior state prosecutor, said Brig Coetzee. He added that no violence had been reported since yesterday or when the arrests were made this morning.

#### 'Tense' Strike Situation

*MB140857 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0835 GMT  
14 Nov 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 14, SAPA — Student nurses at Johannesburg Baragwanath Hospital went on the rampage at the nurses home last night, destroying a security guard's home and forcing guards to flee their posts. The rampage occurred after a wage strike involving hundreds of auxiliary workers at the hospital began yesterday. The strike is continuing today.

A doctor who called a Johannesburg newspaper said the situation at the hospital was "chaotic." By refusing to work hospital porters, service workers and nurses had brought large parts of the hospital to a standstill, the doctor said.

Doctors were doing the work of porters and in some cases operating theatre schedules had been cancelled. This morning hundreds of student nurses did not report for lectures.

A representative of the public relations department of the hospital confirmed that the strike by the auxiliary workers was continuing.

"I cannot give the exact number of workers involved in the strike because they are still gathering," she said. "Those on strike include mainly student nurses and daily-paid workers who are cleaners, porters, kitchen staff and administration staff and storemen."

She said all available manpower at the hospital was involved in maintaining services. The chief superintendent of the hospital, Dr Chris van der Heever, said the situation at present was tense.

"Services are being maintained but may have to be curtailed if the situation deteriorates further. During the night, student nurses presented demands to the hospital and by 7 am today the students refused to take up their studies or duties.

A mass meeting yesterday at the hospital deteriorated and groups of unruly workers rampaged through the kitchen and dining room, destroying crockery and throwing prepared food on the floors," Dr van der Heever said.

Yesterday after the strike began the hospital grounds were teeming with members of the South African Defence Force. The strike started soon after 9 am but workers returned to their posts shortly after 2 pm. Among the striking workers were porters, cleaners and workers from other departments.

Workers said they were striking because of selective pay increases given to mostly professional staff such nurses. Other workers had not been given pay rises.

#### Police 'Intimidating' Witnesses

*MB132008 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1951 GMT  
13 Nov 85*

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 13, SAPA — Members of the Progressive Federal Party's (PFP) unrest monitoring committee said today police and troops had intimidated witnesses to police action in Crossroads by parking a police casspir and an SADF buffel 30m from where the PFP was trying to interview the witnesses.

In another incident today, *CAPE TIMES* reporters were told they needed "permits" to be in Crossroads and were later ordered out of Guguletu by a police constable. At the entrance to Crossroads, a newly-erected sign now reads: "Closed to general public."

Mr Jan van Eck, MPC [Member Provincial Council] for Groote Schuur, and another PFP worker, Mrs Val Christie, arrived in Crossroads shortly after 9 am to conduct interviews with family members of people shot dead by police in recent actions in the township. While the PFP members were waiting for the witnesses, an army buffel parked under a tree 30m away.

A police casspir pulled up next to the buffel, later moving to a position about 100m away. Mr van Eck went to the Casspir and asked them to move, saying: "You are preventing our witnesses from arriving."

A police officer pointed to a BBC crew and a *CAPE TIMES* reporter at a nearby clinic and said: "We are here to watch the photographers, where they go there is always trouble."

Mr van Eck commented later: "The police presence is preventing us from doing our monitoring work. Their presence is having the effect of intimidating witnesses, and preventing them from coming here."

At 10.30 am, Mr van Eck telephoned Lt Attie Laubscher, police liaison officer for the Western Cape, who told him: "they will stay there as long as the press is there."

Many witnesses who had said they would give evidence to the committee failed to arrive, and only a small group of people came forward.

Later, while conducting a routine check on townships at 12.50 pm, a *CAPE TIMES* news team was stopped at a road block while on its way to the Empilisweni Sacla clinic.

Constable L.J. Smith asked: "Where's your permit?" A Lieutenant Basson of the SADF said: "You may not go in there without written permission."

The *CAPE TIMES* team then produced copies of the emergency regulations and of a newspaper article stating that ordinary newspaper press union press cards were sufficient identity at all times. The security force members allowed the team to proceed after studying the documents.

About 30 minutes later, the *CAPE TIMES* team saw a pall of smoke rising in Guguletu and went to investigate. A house



between NY1 and NY2 was burning fiercely, but as the team tried to get closer, a casspir pulled in front of the reporters' car and blocked the road.

Constable J. van Deventer of the Cape Town riot squad demanded "special press accreditation" and said "I don't want to see an ordinary press card." When the article saying ordinary press cards were sufficient was pointed out to him he pushed the newspaper away and said: "I am not interested in what your newspaper has to say."

When it was pointed out to him that the media was allowed in townships until unrest broke out, he said: "Well, I am telling you this is now a riot area, there are riots here. They are stoning cars on Klipfontein Road and a vehicle was burnt out there and now this house has been set on fire, that is unrest, and I am ordering you to get out of the area, or else you will face arrest."

Approached for comment later, Lt Laubscher said he had explained the situation to Mr van Eck, who had been "very reasonable and friendly."

He confirmed that he had said the security forces would remain on the scene as long as there was a television crew in the area.

"Mr van Eck seemed satisfied with that and I understood him to accept my explanation."

As far as the incidents in Guguletu and Lansdowne road were concerned, he said: "The police are not here to give legal advice."

#### Vigil Held Against Emergency

MB140735 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT  
14 Nov 85

[Text] In the Cape, thousands of Athlone residents took to the streets last night to join a candlelight vigil in protest of the state of emergency. Rafik Rohan reports.

A call similar to last Wednesday's to (?hold) peaceful candlelight vigils to protest the state of emergency received overwhelming response in the Athlone area. At 1800 residents switched off their lights and stood on their verandas and gardens holding candles. After an hour word spread to other areas and hundreds of motorists drove down Athlone streets with candles lit inside their cars and pressing their hooters continuously. At one stage in Belgravia road eyewitnesses said that a bus was set on fire whilst large groups of people sang freedom songs and chanted slogans. Candles in jars were placed in the middle of the street as thousands of people gathered around.

#### Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB130645 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 12 November says in an editorial that President Reagan's radio message to the Russian people this weekend has given the coming Soviet-American summit an added significance. One of the President's most important points was that he would like to see an annual summit along the same lines. "This would indeed play an important peace function. For many people the temptation is great to see the power struggle between the two countries in terms of good against evil. But one should not lose sight of the fact that such impressions have little value in world politics." The editorial adds that the combination of opposing interests, systems of government and the irrational element of nationalistic feelings cause mistrust and fear. The editorial continues: "The point is that, if one leaves out the ethical and moral aspects of the international competition and thinks purely in terms of issues, then there are two sides to the matter. And for this very reason an annual summit would be a good idea. It can only reduce mutual mistrust — and, in so doing, improve the prospect of world peace."

There is a degree of public and press understanding for the police ban on cameras at unrest situations Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans says on 11 November. It says in an editorial that there is an apparent feeling against the foreign television services for presenting a one-sided picture of the unrest. The one redeeming aspect of the ban was the assurance that "normal" printed reporting would continue unhindered, which meant that the flow of information to the public would continue. "Now it appears that the police have a totally different and unusual understanding of 'normal reporting'." In practice, it means that the press will be kept as far as possible from the unrest. This, says the editorial, is unacceptable, because the journalist is being prevented from doing his job, which is to inform the public. It is also impractical, as the police will not be able to apply the measures effectively. "The easiest — and most predictable — way out will be to refuse the press access...or to delay until everything is over," the paper concludes.

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 12 November says in its editorial that reaction to reports in *BUSINESS DAY* that the government was planning to repatriate black foreign workers has illustrated that this is a "sensitive issue." The government has made it clear that it has no immediate plan to send large numbers of foreign workers home, *THE CITIZEN* says. However, it adds, "The Government, we feel, should be very cautious about introducing any mass repatriation schemes — only taking action in the most desperate circumstances when sanctions have really hit the economy badly." Meanwhile, there is no reason for hysteria. "It will be time enough to start worrying when repatriation is no longer an option, or a matter for contingency planning, but is really likely to be introduced. Hopefully, overseas countries will get the message about the damaging effect of sanctions before such a step becomes necessary," it concludes.

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 12 November says in its editorial that Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis "certainly botched up the black foreign worker repatriation issue." *BUSINESS DAY* believes when Du Plessis met with the chamber of mines president Friday he "was carrying out the orders of the State Security Council (SSC) to start the repatriation process." The newspaper contacted Du Plessis after the meeting, it says, and "If all that the SSC intended was a contingency plan

for some distant post-sanction reprisal, he was given ample opportunity to say so." Fortunately good sense on the issue has prevailed, the editorial says. "Government has stepped down, even if rather ungraciously. But it says a great deal about the present style of government: the last minute avoidance of blunder."

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 12 November carries a front page report by Len Maseko which says, "A member of the Soweto Youth Congress yesterday claimed that he was arrested by SADF troops and taken to the Dobsonville Cemetery where he was allegedly threatened with guns and questioned about a 'hidden cache of ANC arms'." After threatening him at the cemetery, Oath Ngwenya told the *SOWETAN*, the soldiers accompanied him to his home and searched the house and harassed members of his family. The Police Directorate of Public Relations said Ngwenya had not been detained under the emergency or security legislation, and that details of Ngwenya's allegations had been sent to the commissioner of the SAP in Soweto, Maseko reports. "A SADF spokesman said last night that matter would be investigated."

Mandla Ndlazi reports in the same edition on a meeting held between the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee (SPCC) and Adrian Vlok, deputy minister of law and order and defense, and Sam de Beer, deputy minister of education and development aid, on Sunday night. The talks lasted two hours, Ndlazi said, and are expected to continue "after the ministers have consulted with the government on some of the issues raised." The SPCC repeated its request made 27 days ago that the army be withdrawn from the area. Issues discussed included "police brutality, the presence of the army in the township, detention and harassment of the pupils, the banning of the Congress of South African Students, the 'intransigence' of the Department of Education and Training, and apartheid in education," as well as other matters relating to the school crisis. Brigadier Jan Coetzee, divisional commissioner of the SAP in Soweto, and Brigadier J.J. Viktor, former Soweto criminal investigation division chief, also attended the meeting, Ndlazi says.

Commenting on reports that the government was going to repatriate black foreign workers, the *SOWETAN* says in its editorial in the same edition, "The trouble with South Africa is that we still have the fond hope we can cock a snook at the whole world." This is naive, it says. "To creep into an angry shell will only hurt South Africa. What is worse is, in trying to get back at the world, we are simply making more enemies. There will be many angry voices throughout the world who will voice the plight of ordinary

miners used as political pawns by a country which is considered the polecat of the world. In that event we can expect even more fury, more sanctions, more economic and other cuts from the world. We will then really become isolated."

The "Nat on Tuesday" column in the same edition says, "These days the townships are abuzz with all sorts of news snippets that are spread from lip to lip." "One does not know what to believe and what not to. The curtailment of the free flow of information spawns rumour. Rumor soon wears the clothes of fact in the absence or inability of any credible and independent agency to sift the wheat of fact from the chaff of fancy or fallacy." We know some elements in law enforcement have "flagrantly crossed the bounds of legality," the column says. "One has ample reason to fear when the police and army are given carte blanche, with the public's watchdog, the Press, only able to whimper under a gag and blindfold."

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 12 November carries a report by its Africa News Service that says the ANC has said "restrictions on Press coverage of unrest in South Africa would not disrupt its flow of information from South Africa. ANC spokesman Mr Tom Sibena said the restrictions, together with the action taken against Mr Tony Heard, editor of the *CAPE TIMES*, constituted an 'assault on the freedom of the Press'." The ANC has "a sophisticated network of informers among all race groups in South Africa. It had both white and black journalists who sympathised and maintained closed contact with the organisation," the article says.

In its editorial in the same edition, *THE STAR* says, "It is too charitable to say that the Government keeps shooting itself in the foot." Making an issue of "contingency plans" to repatriate foreign black workers is "ill-considered and ill-timed. Backing away from it, as the government did yesterday in the face of an outcry, hardly undoes the harm." "The contingency plan appears, like several other ill-considered adventures, to have come from that all-powerful body, the State Security Council." There is much talk about the SSC making decisions above the cabinet's head, the editorial says. "If this is true, it is time the alarm bells were rung by all political interests. The SSC is not and cannot be a high decision-making body. If it is an advisory body, which no doubt it claims to be, then it needs to be more open with the public and more responsible to Parliament." Regardless of where these "odd decisions" are coming, *THE STAR* says, "Let us have no more of them." "South Africa can ill afford more mistakes of this kind," it concludes.